खिद् 6.c. Beat, kill. खिंदति साधुं दंभी The infolent wretch beats the good man. *Obs.* When this root means *grieve*, it is of the fourth and feventh conjugation.

पिश् 6.c. Organize. पिंशति पेशी The egg becomes flefh. पिशितं Flefh.

प्रच्छ् 6.c. प्रच्छितुं To afk.

262. THE radical र् of प्रच्छ् Afk, and भ्रस्ज् Fry, is changed to its correfponding vowel, namely to ऋ, in the firft four tenfes.

Obs. This root will be often found written with a fingle छ्.

Common Form.

1. *Prefent Tenfe.*	पृच्छति	पृच्छतः	पृच्छन्ति &c.
2. *The Potential.*	पृच्छेत्	पृच्छेतां	पृच्छेयुः &c.
3. *The Imperative.*	पृच्छतु	पृच्छतां	पृच्छन्तु &c.
4. *The Firft Pret.*	अपृच्छत्	अपृच्छतां	अपृच्छन् &c.

Ex. पृच्छति or पृछति गुरुं शिष्यः The fcholar afks the mafter.

263. THE radical स् of भ्रस्ज् Fry, लस्ज् Be afhamed, and मस्ज् Dive, is changed to ज्; after which thefe roots are regularly inflected, like प्रच्छ् in the firft four tenfes.

भ्रस्ज् 6.c.p. Fry. भृज्जति or भृज्जते.

मस्ज 6.c. Immerge, dip, bathe, dive. मज्जन्ति मुनयः सर्वे All the faints immerge, or purify themfelves in the water.

लस्ज् 6.c.a. Be afhamed. लज्जति or लज्जते वधुः The woman is afhamed.

 इष्

इष् 6.c. इष्टुं To want, deſire.

264. THE root इष् Deſire, makes इच्छ् or इछ् throughout the firſt four tenſes.

Common Form.

1. *Preſent Tenſe.*	इछति	इछतः	इछन्ति &c.
2. *Potential.*	इछेत्	इछेतां	इछेयुः &c.
3. *Imperative.*	इछतु	इछतां	इछन्तु &c.
4. *Firſt Pret.*	ऐछत्	ऐछतां	ऐछन् &c.

THE SEVENTH CONJUGATION.

OF THE FIRST FOUR TENSES.

265. THE ſeventh conjugation is called रुधादि, from रुध्, the firſt root in the popular liſts, and conſiſts of about twenty-four verbs.

266. ROOTS of the ſeventh conjugation require the inſertion of the ſyllable न *na* after their laſt vowel in every perſon of the firſt four tenſes which in the technical ſcheme contains प्, but the letter न् only before thoſe which do not. Like the ſecond conjugation, they are inflected without अ and आ. See p. 156. If the root contains र् before the place of न्, the latter is of courſe changed to ण्. They all end in conſonants.

रुध् 7.c.a. रोद्धुं To confine, ſhut up.

The laſt letter of a root being झ, ढ, ध, घ or भ, opening upon the त् or थ् of a termination, cauſe either of thoſe two letters to be changed to ध्;

ध्; but as two aſpirates cannot unite, the firſt is changed to its proper non-aſpirate. Thus the radical ध् of रुध् becomes द् before ध्, and with it forms द्ध्.

Common Form.

1. *Preſent Tenſe.*

1.	रुणद्धि	रुंद्धः	रुन्धन्ति
2.	रुणत्सि	रुंद्धः	रुंद्ध
3.	रुणध्मि	रुंध्वः	रुंध्मः

2. *The Potential.*

1.	रुंध्यात्	रुंध्यातां	रुंध्युः &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

After a conſonant, धि is ſubſtituted for हि in the ſecond perſon ſingular.

1.	रुणद्धु	रुंद्धां	रुंधन्तु
2.	रुंद्धि	रुंद्धां	रुंद्ध
3.	रुणधानि	रुणधाव	रुणधाम

4. *The Firſt Preterit.*

The terminations दिप् and सिप् are loſt after a conſonant.

1.	अरुणत् or अरुणद्	अरुंद्धां	अरुंधन्
2.	अरुणः अरुणत् or अरुणद्	अरुंद्धं	अरुंद्ध
3.	अरुणधं	अरुंध्व	अरुंध्म

Proper

Proper Form.

1. *Present Tense.*	रुंद्धे	रुंधाते	रुंधते &c.
2. *Potential.*	रुंधीत	रुंधीयातां	रुंधीरन् &c.
3. *Imperative.*	रुंद्धां	रुंधातां	रुंधतां &c.
4. *First Pret.*	अरुंद्ध	अरुंधातां	अरुंधत &c.

Ex. रुणद्धि गोपो गां गोष्ठे The cow-keeper confines the cow in the cow-ſtall.

In the ſame manner may be inflected every root in the following liſt, due attention being paid to the changes which the finals of the radicals are occaſionally ſubject to.

भिद् 7.c.p. Separate, divide, break. भिनत्ति or भिन्ते दधिभांडं कृष्णः *Kriſhna* breaks the pot of curds.

छिद् 7.c.p. Divide, ſplit. छिनत्ति or छिंते तृणं शिशुः The child ſplits or divides the graſs.

रिच् 7.c.p. Go to ſtool often. रिणक्ति or रिंक्ते रोगी A ſick man goes to ſtool often.

विच् 7.c.p. Divide. विनक्ति or विंक्ते धनं भ्राता The brother divides the riches.

क्षुद् 7.c.p. Bruiſe, pound, क्षुणत्ति or क्षुंते हरिद्रां जनः A perſon bruiſes or pounds turmeric.

युज् 7.c.p. Join, unite, unite ſpiritually, uſe, apply. युनक्ति or युंक्ते योगं योगी The man devoted to abſtract contemplation applies ſpiritual union.

तृद् 7.c.p. Injure, devour. तृणत्ति or तृंते He injures, he devours.

कृत्

कृत् 7.c. Bind, entwine, bind about. कृणत्ति तरुं कंटकेन मालाकारः The gardener binds about the tree with thorns.

शिष् 7.c. Tell qualities, celebrate, diſtinguiſh. With the prepoſition वि— विशिनष्टि गुणै र्विष्णुं He diſtinguiſhes *Viſhnu* by good qualities.

पिष् 7.c. Pound, bruiſe, or reduce to powder. पिनष्टि यवं He bruiſes barley.

भञ्ज् 7.c. Break. भनक्ति पादपं दन्ती The elephant breaks the tree.

भुज् 7.c.p. Feed, nouriſh, cheriſh. भुनक्ति भक्तं हरिः *Hari* cheriſhes him who worſhips him. In the proper form it means eat. भुंक्ते पीलु फलं कृष्णः *Kriſhna* eats the *Pilu* fruit.

तृह 7.c. Injure, kill. तृणढ्डि रिपुंजनः A perſon kills an enemy.

हिंस् 7.c. Injure, kill. हिनस्ति रिपुं He kills an enemy.

उंद् 7.c. Make wet. (The radical naſal is dropped before न). उनत्ति गंगा जलेन गात्रं यतिः The devotee makes the body wet with Ganges water.

अंज् 7.c. Make clear, manifeſt, anoint, beautify. अनक्ति. With the prepoſition वि—व्यनक्ति विद्यां साधुः The good man makes ſcience clear. With the prepoſition अभि—अभ्यनक्ति तैलेनांगं गृही The domeſtic man anoints the body with oil.

विज् 7.c. Fear, be afraid, be agitated. विनक्ति लोकः The world is agitated.

वृज् 7.c. Leave, quit, forſake, avoid. वृणक्ति खलं शिष्टः The diſtinguiſhed man avoids a villain.

पृच् 7.c. Mix, aſſociate. With the prepoſition सं—संपृणक्ति न केनापि यतिः The devotee aſſociates not even with a ſingle perſon.

इंध् 7.p. Light, inflame, burn, kindle. इन्धे वह्निरिन्धनेन The fire kindles with the fuel.

खिद्

खिद् 7.P. Grieve. खिंते भिक्षुः The beggar grieves.

विद् 7.P. Investigate, examine, search after, try to find. विंते ब्रह्म विवेकी He who enquires tries to find *Brahma*.

THE EIGHTH CONJUGATION.

OF THE FIRST FOUR TENSES.

266. THE eighth conjugation, from तन्, the first root in the popular lists, called तनादि, requires the insertion of उ before the terminations of the first four tenses, which उ is changed to ओ when followed by any person distinguished by the servile प्, such as तिप्, सिप्, &c. after which the inflection is the same as the second conjugation. See p. 156. There are only about ten simple roots of this order.

तन् 8.C.P. Stretch, enlarge, lengthen.

Common Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

1.	तनोति	तनुतः	तन्वन्ति
2.	तनोषि	तनुथः	तनुथ
3.	तनोमि	तनुवः or तन्वः	तनुमः or तन्मः v. r. 254. p. 223.

2. *The Potential.*

1.	तनुयात्	तनुयातां	तनुयुः &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1.	तनोतु	तनुतां	तन्वन्तु
2.	तनु	तनुतं	तनुत
3.	तनवानि	तनवाव	तनवाम

4. *The First Preterit.*

1.	अतनोत्	अतनुतां	अतन्वन्
2.	अतनोः	अतनुतं	अतनुत
3.	अतनवं	अतनुव or अतन्व	अतनुम or अतन्म

Proper Form.

1. *Present Tense.*	तनुते	तन्वाते	तन्वते &c.
2. *Potential.*	तन्वीत	तन्वीयातां	तन्वीरन् &c.
3. *Imperative.*	तनुतां	तन्वातां	तन्वतां &c.
4. *First Pret.*	अतनुत	अतन्वातां	अतन्वतां &c.

Ex. तनोति or तनुते तंत्रं. तंत्रवायः The weaver stretches the loom.

The following roots are inflected in the same manner;

षन् s.c.p. Give. सनोति or सनुते विप्राय गां धार्मिकः The religious man gives a cow to a *Brahman.*

क्षण् s.c. Injure, kill. क्षणोति साधुं खलः The vile man injures the good man.

क्षिण् s.c. Injure, kill. क्षिणोति He injures.

ऋण् s.c. Go. ऋणोति He goes.

तृण् s.c. Eat, eat grass, graze. तृणोति तृणं वृषः The bull eats grass.

घृण् s.c. Light, shine. घृणोति It shines.

वन्

वन् ᵉ·ᵃ· Seek, beg, ask charity. वनुते भिक्षुः The beggar asks charity.
मन् ᵉ·ᵖ· Know, understand. मनुते मुनिः सर्वं The *Muni* knows all things.

कृ ˢ·ᶜ·ᵖ· कर्तुं To do, make, perform.

Obs. This root is much used as an auxiliary, and is peculiar in its inflection.

267. THE radical vowel of कृ Do, is changed to अर् before those persons distinguished by a servile प्, and to उर् before those not so distinguished. The distinctive उ is dropped after कृ, before the म्, व् or य् of a termination, not containing a servile प्, such as वस्, मस्, यात्, &c.

Common Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

1.	करोति	कुरुतः	कुर्व्वन्ति
2.	करोषि	कुरुथः	कुरुथ
3.	करोमि	कुर्व्वः	कुर्म्मः

2. *The Potential.*

1.	कुर्य्यात्	कुर्य्यातां	कुर्य्युः &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

1.	करोतु	कुरुतां	कुर्व्वन्तु
2.	कुरु	कुरुतं	कुरुत
3.	करवाणि	करवाव	करवाम

4. *The First Preterit.*

1.	अकरोत्	अकुरुतां	अकुर्व्वन्
2.	अकरोः	अकुरुतं	अकुरुत
3.	अकरवं	अकुर्व्व	अकुर्म्म

Proper

Proper Form.

1. *Present Tense.*	कुरुते	कुर्व्वाते	कुर्व्वते &c.
2. *Potential.*	कुर्व्वीत	कुर्व्वीयातां	कुर्व्वीरन् &c.
3. *Imperative.*	कुरुतां	कुर्व्वातां	कुर्व्वतां &c.
4. *First Pret.*	अकुरुत	अकुर्व्वातां	अकुर्व्वता &c.

THE NINTH CONJUGATION.

OF THE FIRST FOUR TENSES.

268. VERBS of the ninth conjugation, called क्र्यादि, from क्री, the first of their class, take the syllable ना after the root in the first four tenses; which ना becomes नी before the consonant of a termination not having a servile प्, and न् before the vowel of one which also is not distinguished by that letter. The dental न् is of course occasionally changed for a cerebral ण्. There are about fifty-two simple roots of this conjugation.

Roots of the ninth Conjugation ending in Vowels.

क्री o.c.p. Purchase, buy.

Common Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

1	क्रीणाति	क्रीणीतः	क्रीणन्ति
2.	क्रीणासि	क्रीणीथः	क्रीणीथ
3.	क्रीणामि	क्रीणीवः	क्रीणीमः

2. *The*

2. The Potential.

1. क्रीणीयात् क्रीणीयातां क्रीणीयुः

3. The Imperative.

1. क्रीणातु क्रीणीतां क्रीणन्तु &c.

4. The First Preterit.

1. अक्रीणात् अक्रीणीतां अक्रीणन् &c.

Proper Form.

1. *Present Tense.*	क्रीणीते	क्रीणाते	क्रीणते &c.
2. *Potential.*	क्रीणीत	क्रीणीयातां	क्रीणीरन् &c.
3. *Imperative.*	क्रीणीतां	क्रीणातां	क्रीणतां &c.
4. *First Pret.*	अक्रीणीत	अक्रीणातां	अक्रीणत &c.

Ex. क्रीणाति तिलं यवैर्जनः A person buys oil seed with barley.

ज्या 9.c. Decay, wax old.

269. ज्या becomes जि before the first four tenses, and is then regularly inflected like क्री; as जिनाति, जिनीयात्, जिनातु, अजिनात् &c.

ज्ञा 9.c. ज्ञातुं To know.

270. ज्ञा drops its nasal, and becomes जा before the terminations of the first four tenses; as जानाति, जानीयात्, जानातु, अजानात् &c. like क्रीणाति, &c. See r. 268.

पृ

पू 9.c.p. Purify, cleanſe.

271. CERTAIN roots, of which पूं is the firſt, ſubſtitute a ſhort vowel for a long in the firſt four tenſes; after which they are inflected like क्री. Thus पू becomes पु; as पुनाति, पुनीयात्, पुनातु, अपुनात् &c. So पुनीते, पुनीत, पुनीतां, अपुनीत &c.

The following roots beginning with पू, and ending with भ्री, both incluſive, appertain to this rule. But व्री and भ्री have two forms; and the rule is not ſtrictly followed with reſpect to others.

पू 9.c.p. Purify. पुनाति or पुनीते विश्वं गंगा The river Ganges purifies the univerſe.

लू 9.c.p. Cut. लुनाति or लुनीते He cuts.

स्तॄ 9.c.p. Cover, ſpread. स्तृणाति or स्तृणीते गगनं मेघः The cloud ſpreads, or covers the ſky.

कॄ 9.c.p. Injure. कृणाति or कृणीते He injures.

वॄ 9.c.p. Chooſe. वृणाति or वृणीते He chooſes.

धू 9.c.p. Shake. धुनाति or धुनीते पल्लवं वातः The wind ſhakes the leaf.

शॄ 9.c. Injure. शृणाति He injures.

पॄ 9.c. Fill, feed, nouriſh. पृणाति विश्वं जलेन शक्रः *Sakra* nouriſhes the earth with water.

व्ली 9.c. Uphold, ſupport. व्लिनाति भुवं शेषः The ſerpent *Seſha* ſupports the earth.

भॄ 9.c. Threaten, भृणाति कुपुत्रं पिता A father threatens a good-for-nothing ſon.

दॄ 9.c. Tear, rend. दृणाति He tears, rends.

जॄ

जॄ P.C. Waste, decay, grow old. जृणाति जरया जनः A person wastes with disease.

नॄ P.C. Lead, conduct. नृणाति नरं राजा The king conducts mankind.

गॄ P.C. Sound. गृणाति He sounds.

ॠ P.C. Go, move. ऋणाति He goes.

री P.C. Make a certain noise like a tiger. रिणाति.

ली P.C. Embrace. लिनाति पतिं नारी A woman embraces the husband.

व्री P.C. Choose. व्रिणाति or व्रीणाति रणं वीरः The hero chooses a field of battle.

भ्री P.C. Support, maintain. भ्रिणाति or भ्रीणाति नारीं भर्ता The husband supports the wife.

The following roots undergo no change in their vowels, and are regular like क्री.

प्री P.C.P. Please, pray. प्रीणाति or प्रीणीते पितरं पुत्रः The son pleases or petitions the father.

श्रा P.C.P. Cook dress, food. श्राणाति or श्राणीते He cooks.

स्कु P.C.P. Cover. स्कुनाति or स्कुनीते कर्णं बाणैरर्जुनः *Arjuna* covers *Karna* with arrows.

षि P.C.P. Bind, tie. सिनाति or सिनीते चौरं राजा The king binds the thief.

यु P.C.P. Bind. युनाति or युनीते He binds.

कु P.C.P. Make a particular noise. कुनाति or कुनीते.

मी P.C.P. Injure, kill. मीनाति or मीनीते रिपुं He kills an enemy.

दॄ P.C.P. Injure, kill. दृणाति or दृणीते He injures or kills.

क्षि P.C. Hurt, destroy. क्षिणाति He destroys.

Roots

Roots of the ninth Conjugation ending in Consonants.

ग्रह् ०.c.s. ग्रहितुं To take.

272. THE root ग्रह् Take, changes the syllable र् *ra* to ऋ in every person of the first four tenses, after which it is thus regularly inflected.

Common Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

1.	गृह्णाति	गृह्णीतः	गृह्णन्ति &c.

2. *The Potential.*

1.	गृह्णीयात्	गृह्णीयातां	गृह्णीयुः &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

273. ROOTS of the ninth conjugation, ending in a silent consonant, substitute आन for the distinctive ना, in the second person singular of the imperative, and drop the हि.

1.	गृह्णातु	गृह्णीतां	गृह्णन्तु
2.	गृहाण	गृह्णीतं	गृह्णीत
3.	गृह्णानि	गृह्णाव	गृह्णाम

4. *The First Preterit.*

1.	अगृह्णात्	अगृह्णीतां	अगृह्णन्
2.	अगृह्णाः	अगृह्णीतं	अगृह्णीत
3.	अगृह्णां	अगृह्णीव	अगृह्णीम

Proper

Proper Form.

1. *Present Tense.*	गृह्णीते	गृह्णाते	गृह्णते &c.
2. *Potential.*	गृह्णीत	गृह्णीयातां	गृह्णीरन् &c.
3. *Imperative.*	गृह्णीतां	गृह्णातां	गृह्णतां &c.
4. *First Pret.*	अगृह्णीत	अगृह्णातां	अगृह्णत &c.

बंध् p.c. Bind.

274. THE roots बंध्, श्रंथ्, मंथ्, ग्रंथ्, कुंथ्, and ज्ञा of the ninth conjugation lose their respective nasal in the first four tenses.

Common Form.

1. *Present Tense.*	बध्नाति	बध्नीतः	बध्नन्ति &c.
2. *Potential.*	बध्नीयात्	बध्नीयातां	बध्नीयुः &c.
3. *Imperative.*	बध्नातु	बध्नीतां	बध्नन्तु &c.
4. *First Pret.*	अबध्नात्	अबध्नीतां	अबध्नन् &c.

In like manner are to be inflected the following:

श्रंथ् p.c. Loosen, make glad, rejoice, give salvation. श्रथ्नाति मुमुक्षुं हरिः *Hari* makes glad, or gives salvation to him who wishes to be saved.

मंथ् p.c. Stir, stir up, agitate, churn. मथ्नाति He stirs, stirs up, &c.

ग्रंथ् p.c. String together, compose. ग्रथ्नाति ग्रंथं कविः The poet composes a book.

कुंथ् p.c. Suffer pain or distress. कुथ्नाति रोगी The sick man suffers pain.

The following complete the list of roots of the ninth conjugation, and are regularly inflected:

णभ् 9.c. Hurt, injure. नभ्नाति He hurts, injures.

तुभ् 9.c. Hurt, injure. तुभ्नाति He hurts, injures.

मृद् 9.c. Tread down, trample under feet. मृद्नाति नलिनीं गजः The elephant treads down the aſſemblage of water-lilies.

मृड् 9.c. Make glad, pleaſe. मृड्नाति गिरा शुकः The parrot pleaſes with his voice.

गुध् 9.c. Be angry. गुध्नाति He grows angry.

कुष् 9.c. Draw out, extract. कुष्णाति He draws out.

क्षुभ् 9.c. Agitate, diſturb, throw into confuſion. क्षुभ्नाति He diſturbs.

क्लिश् 9.c. Afflict, diſtreſs, trouble. क्लिश्नाति धनिकं चोरः A thief diſtreſſes a rich man.

अश् 9.c. Eat, devour. अश्नाति He eats.

इष् 9.c. Wiſh, or long for repeatedly. इष्णात्यन्नं शिशुः A child is continually longing for bread.

रिष् 9.c. Retire, withdraw, ſeparate. रिष्णाति संन्यासी संवंधिभ्यः The *Sannyāsī* withdraws from his connexions.

प्रुष् 9.c. Love, have affection for, releaſe, fill, cheriſh, nouriſh. प्रुष्णाति पुत्रं पिता The father loves his ſon.

ष्णु 9.c. See प्रुष्.

पुष् 9.c. Cheriſh, nouriſh, fatten. पुष्णाति पामरो देहं The voluptuary fattens the body.

मुष् 9.c. Steal. मुष्णाति धनं चोरः A thief ſteals riches.

खव् 9.c. or खच् 9.c. Grow rich. खचति or खवति He grows rich.

THE TENTH CONJUGATION:

OF THE FIRST FOUR TENSES.

275. VERBS of the tenth conjugation are denominated चुरादि, from चुर् the firſt root of that order in the popular liſts, wherein they are uſually denoted by a ſervile क् or कि; the latter however is intended to ſhew that the root ſo marked may alſo be inflected in the firſt. The number of roots may be conſidered as indefinite.

276. THE diſtinctive ſign of the tenth conjugation is इ put after the root, but changed to अय् before a vowel, and to य् before a conſonant; after which the modification of the root, and the application of the terminations, are according to the general rules laid down for the firſt conjugation. q. v. See alſo table of terminations, p. 132.

चुर् 10.c.p. चोरयितुं To thieve, ſteal.

The उ of चुर् is changed to ओ by rule 175, p. 146.

Common Form.

1. *Preſent Tenſe.*	चोरयति	चोरयतः	चोरयन्ति &c.
2. *Potential.*	चोरयेत्	चोरयेतां	चोरयेयुः &c.
3. *Imperative.*	चोरयतु	चोरयतां	चोरयन्तु &c.
4. *Firſt Pret.*	अचोरयत्	अचोरयतां	अचोरयन् &c.

Proper Form.

1. *Preſent Tenſe.*	चोरयते	चोरयेते	चोरयन्ते &c.
2. *Potential.*	चोरयेत	चोरयेयातां	चोरयेरन् &c.
3. *Imperative.*	चोरयतां	चोरयेतां	चोरयन्तां &c.
4. *Firſt Pret.*	अचोरयत	अचोरयेतां	अचोरयन्त &c.

कृत्

कृत् 10.c. कीर्तयितुं To praife, celebrate.

277. THE root कृत् is changed to कीर्त् preparatory to its being inflected.

Common Form.

1. *Prefent Tenfe.*	कीर्तयति	कीर्तयतः	कीर्तयन्ति &c.
2. *Potential.*	कीर्तयेत्	कीर्तयेतां	कीर्तयेयुः &c.
3. *Imperative.*	कीर्तयतु	कीर्तयतां	कीर्तयन्तु &c.
4. *Firft Pret.*	अकीर्तयत्	अकीर्तयतां	अकीर्तयन् &c.

पल् 10.c. पालयितुं To feed, cherifh, nourifh.

278. MOST roots of the tenth conjugation, containing अ followed by a fingle confonant, and preceded by a confonant, change that letter to आ; and thus पल् becomes पाल्, making पालयति &c. पालयेत् &c. पालयतु &c. अपालयत् &c. in the firft four tenfes.

As it would occupy too much fpace to infert here all the roots of the tenth conjugation ufually given in the popular lifts, the following have been felected as fome of the moft ufeful.

चिंति 10.c. Think. चिंतयति He thinks.
यंत्रि 10.c. Prefs. यंत्रयति यंत्रेण खलं राजा The king preffes the rogue with a prefs; *i. e.* puts him to the torture by means of a machine.
भक्ष् 10.c. Eat. भक्षयति He eats.
पीड् 10.c. Give pain. पीडयति He gives pain.
पॄ 10.c. Fill to the brim. पारयति पयसा कलसं He fills to the brim the pot with milk,

छद्द् 10.c. Cover over, hide, conceal. छादयति He covers over.

तड् 10.c. Beat, ſtrike, ſmite. ताडयति ताम्रं ताम्रकारः The copper-ſmith beats the copper.

तुल् 10.c. Weigh. तोलयति कांचनं जनः A perſon weighs gold.

सांत्व 10.c. Quiet, pacify, appeaſe, comfort. सांत्वयति शोकाकुलं ज्ञानी The wiſe man pacifies one overwhelmed with affliction.

पूज् 10.c. Worſhip, adore. पूजयति गुरुं शिष्यः The diſciple adores the ſpiritual maſter.

तिज् 10.c. Sharpen. तेजयति शूलं He ſharpens the ſpear.

लुंट्ट् 10.c. Plunder. लुंटयति He plunders.

वटि 10.c. Divide, ſhare. वंटयति धनं भ्राता The brother ſhares the property.

मत्रि 10.c. Conſult in private. मंत्रयते मंत्रिणा राजा The king conſults with his counſellor.

दशि 10.c. Bite. दंशयति He bites.

विद् 10.c. Make known, repreſent, publiſh. वेदयते दुःखं भिक्षुः The beggar makes known his diſtreſs.

बुक्क् 10.c. Bark. बुक्कयति श्वा The dog barks.

पश् 10.c. Cord, bind, tie. पाशयति पाशेन पशुं गोपः The herdſman ties a beaſt with a cord.

घुष् 10.c. Proclaim, publiſh. घोषयति नीतिं जनेषु राजा The king proclaims the law among the people.

भूष् 10.c. Ornament, adorn, dreſs, deck. भूषयति He dreſſes, &c.

मोक्ष् 10.c. Let go, or eſcape, ſhoot. मोक्षयति शरं शूरः The hero lets go an arrow.

भू 10.c. Think, ſtudy, ponder, conſider. भावयति वेदार्थं वैदिकः The follower of the *Vēdas* ſtudy the meaning of the *Vēdas*.

कृप् 10.c. (makes कल्प्), Form, form images in the mind, think, imagine, कल्पयति He imagines.

चर् 10.c. Investigate, inquire into, prove. With the preposition वि.— विचारयति धर्म्मं पंडितः The learned man investigates religion.

मुच् 10.c. Put, or cast off. मोचयति कंचुकं सर्प्पः The serpent puts off his slough.

ग्रस् 10.c. Seize, devour. ग्रासयति चन्द्रं राहुः *Rāhu* seizes the moon.

पुष् 10.c. Put on, wear. पोषयति कवचं कुमारः The youth wears armour.

कथ् 10.c. Narrate, tell, relate, repeat. कथयति काव्यं He repeats a poem.

वर् 10.c. Choose. वरयति वरं He chooses a boon.

गण 10.c. Count, reckon, calculate. गणयति गणको ग्रहणं The calculator calculates an eclipse.

रह् 10.c. Leave, quit, forsake, absent. रहयति गेहं विरागः The devout man, free from the passions, forsakes a dwelling.

स्तन् 10.c. Thunder. स्तनयति घनः The cloud thunders.

गद् 10.c. Thunder, roar. गदयति मेघः The cloud thunders.

स्पृह् 10.c. Hope, long. स्पृहयति गंगायै मुनिः The holy sage hopes, or longs for the Ganges.

साम् 10.c. Quiet, pacify, appease. सामयति बालं पयसा माता The mother pacifies the child with milk.

वेल् 10.c. Shew time. वेलयति दिनं गणकः The astrologer shews the day.

वात् 10.c. Fan, ventilate. वातयति व्यजनेन पतिं पतिव्रता The dutiful wife fans her husband with a fan.

वास् 10.c. Fumigate. वासयति गृहं धूपः Smoke fumigates the house.

मृग् 10.c. Hunt. मृगयते मृगं व्याधः The hunter hunts the deer.

मूत्र 10.c. Make water. मूत्रयति बालस्तल्पे The child makes water on the bed.

पार्

पार् 10.c. Attain the other fide, or the end; accomplifh, finifh. पारयति राजसूयं युधिष्ठिरः *Yudhifhthira* accomplifhes the royal facrifice.

तीर् 10.c. Crofs over, go from one fide to the other, as of a river. तीरयति He croffes over.

चित्र 10.c. Paint figures. चित्रयति पटं चित्रकारः The painter paints a piece of cloth.

मिश्र 10.c. Mingle, mix. मिश्रयति घृतेनान्नं जनः A perfon mixes the boiled rice with oiled butter.

दंड् 10.c. Beat with a ftick, chaftife, punifh. दंडयति दंड्यं राजा The king chaftifes him who is worthy of punifhment.

व्यय् 10.c. Spend, expend. व्यययति धनं व्ययशीलः The fpendthrift fpends his riches.

वर्ण् 10.c. Defcribe, paint, colour. वर्णयति वस्त्रं कुंकुमेन शिल्पी The artift paints the cloth with the colouring matter of the *Kufuma* flower. वर्णयति नृपं He defcribes or celebrates the prince.

OF THE LAST SIX TENSES COMMON TO VERBS OF EVERY CONJUGATION.

Of the Second Preterit.

279. THE fecond preterit is ufed to defcribe an action paft, not only before the commencement of the current day, but remotely fo; and, as expreffed in *Sanfkrita*, out of fight, unperceived. Its chief diftinction is the reduplication and modification of the root according to the general rules given for that purpofe in pages 128, 129, 130, q. v.

280. THE following are the technical terminations fuited to the fecond preterit in its two active forms.

Common

Common Form.			Proper Form.		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1. णप्	अतुस्	उस्	ए	आते	इरे
2. थप्	अथुस्	अ	से	आथे	ध्वे
3. णप्	व	म	ए	वहे	महे

281. A servile प्, in any termination, is used to indicate the *conversion* of a vowel, if इ or ई, to ए, if उ or ऊ, to ओ, if ऋ or ॠ to अर्, and if ऌ or ॡ to अल्. The term used to denote this species of change is गुणः.

282. A servile ण्, in any termination, is used to indicate the *augmentation* of a vowel; by which अ becomes आ, इ ई or ए becomes ऐ — उ ऊ or ओ becomes औ — ऋ or ॠ becomes आर् — and ऌ or ॡ becomes आल्; which mode of change the grammarians call वृद्धिः.

The above terminations, detached from the servile ण् and प्, and the final स् every where reduced to ः, will stand thus:

Common Form.			Proper Form.		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1. अ	अतुः	उः	ए	आते	इरे
2. थ	अथुः	अ	से	आथे	ध्वे
3. अ	व	म	ए	वहे	महे

283. ALL roots, except कृ, सृ, भृ, वृ, द्रु, श्रु, स्तु, and, स्नु, generally require the introduction of इ before such of the above terminations as open with a consonant; namely, before थ, व, म, से, ध्वे, वहे, and महे.

284. THE

284. THE perſon ध्वे of this tenſe may be changed to ढ्वे, after any vowel but अ or आ.

Roots in आ *in the ſecond Preterit.*

285. ROOTS in आ, of every conjugation, in forming the ſecond preterit, drop आ before another vowel, make औ, inſtead of अ, in the firſt and third perſons ſingular of the *common* form, require the inſertion of इ before व, म, वहे, महे, and optionally before थ, से, ध्वे.

दा a.c.3. Give.

5. *Second Preterit.*

Common Form.

1.	ददौ	ददतुः	ददुः
2.	ददाथ or ददिथ	ददथुः	दद
3.	ददौ	ददिव	ददिम

Proper Form.

1.	ददे	ददाते	ददिरे
2.	ददासे or ददिषे	ददाथे	ददाध्वे or ददिढ्वे
3.	ददे	ददिवहे	ददिमहे

In the ſame manner may any other roots in आ be inflected; ſuch as धा, मा, स्था, स्ना, हा, या, पा, ध्मा, वा, ध्रा, ज्ञा, &c. but दरिद्रा may alſo make ददरिद्र in the firſt and third perſons ſingular of the *common* form.

Example.

Example.

ददौ दानं तदा दाता पपौ पेयं मुदा पुनः ।
तस्थौ प्रीतस्तदा स्थाने धनं हित्वा वनं ययौ ॥

"Then the generous man prefented a gift. Again he gladly drank water. He then, being happy, remained in his place; (till at length) having given up his wealth, he retired into the foreft."

Roots in इ *or* ई *in the Second Preterit.*

286. इ or ई, being the final of a root, becomes ऐ before a termination having a fervile ण्, and ए before one with a fervile प्. See r. 281. p. 253. But by the rules of orthography, ऐ is changed to आय्, and ए to अय् before another vowel. In the third perfon fingular, the radical vowel may occafionally not be augmented.

287. इ or ई being the final of a root whofe penultimate confonant is fingle, as in चि, is changed to य् before itfelf or any other vowel not diftinguifhed by a fervile प्. But if the confonant immediately before it be double, as in श्रि, it fhall be changed to इय्.

288. ALL roots in इ or ई require the addition of इ before व, म, से, ध्वे, वहे, महे; and optionally before थप्.

चि 5.c.r. Pick, gather, collect.

चि makes चिचि in the reduplication. See page 129. It takes इ before a confonant, but optionally in थप्.

5. *Second Preterit.*

Common Form.

1.	चिचाय	चिच्यतुः	चिच्युः
2.	चिचेथ or चिचयिथ	चिच्यथुः	चिचय
3.	चिचाय or चिचय	चिच्यिव	चिच्यिम

289. THE

289. THE radical चि may, occasionally, be changed to कि; as चिकाय, चिक्यतुः, चिक्युः, particularly with the preposition निर् Without, or from out, prefixed, when a new verb is formed, signifying, To investigate, examine, pick out the truth. निश्चिकाय चिरं राजा The king investigated for a long time.

Proper Form.

1.	चिच्ये	चिच्याते	चिच्यिरे
2.	चिच्यिषे	चिच्याथे	चिच्यिध्वे or ढ्वे
3.	चिच्ये	चिच्यिवहे	चिच्यिमहे

जि 1.c. Conquer, defeat. See p. 133.

290. गि is substituted for जि in the second preterit; in other respects it is regular, making जिगाय, जिग्यतु, जिग्युः &c. like चिचाय &c.

श्रि 1.c.p. Rest, attend, serve.

291. THE final इ, following a double consonant, makes इय् before the vowel of a termination in this tense, which does not contain a servile प्. See above, rule 287.

Common Form.

1.	शिश्राय	शिश्रियतुः	शिश्रियुः
2.	शिश्रयिथ or शिश्रेथ	शिश्रियथुः	शिश्रिय
3.	शिश्राय or शिश्रय	शिश्रियिव	शिश्रियिम

Proper Form.

1.	शिश्रिये	शिश्रियाते	शिश्रियिरे &c.

After

After these examples, and with a due observance of the rules, may the following, and other roots in इ or ई, be inflected in the second preterit: स्मि, क्षि, डि, ड्डि, धि, श्रि, शि, श्वि, सि, हि, &c. क्री, क्षी, नी, प्री, शी, श्री, ह्री, &c. &c.

हि 5.c. Put, place, fix, move.

292. THE ह of हि is changed to घ् in the second preterit.

1.	जिघाय	जिघ्यतुः	जिघ्युः
2.	जिघयिथ or जिघेथ	जिघ्यथुः	जिघ्य
3.	जिघाय or जिघय	जिघ्यिव	जिघ्यिम

इ 2.c. Go, move.

293. ROOTS which have an initial इ or ई, take इय् as the syllable of reduplication, and make the vowel long in every person wanting a servile प्.

1.	इयाय	ईयतुः	ईयुः
2.	इययिथ or इयेथ	ईयथुः	ईय
3.	इयाय or इयय	ईयिव	ईयिम

294. IN composition with अधि Over, इ becomes गी in this tense, making in the *proper* form

1.	अधिजगे	अधिजगाते	अधिजगिरे
2.	अधिजगिषे	अधिजगाथे	अधिजगिढ्वे or ध्वे
3.	अधिजगे	अधिजगिवहे	अधिजगिमहे

Ex. अधिजगे वेदं ब्राह्मनः The *Brāhman* went over, i. e. perused, the *Vēda*.

दी s.r. Waste.

295. THIS root preserves its vowel long, making दिदीये, दिदीयाते, दिदीयिरे, &c. instead of दिदिये.

Roots in उ *or* ऊ *in the second Preterit.*

296. ALL roots in उ or ऊ, except द्रु, श्रु, स्तु, and स्नु, require the insertion of इ before the terminations व, म, से, ध्वे, वहे, and महे, and optionally before थप्.

297. उ or ऊ, being the final of a root, becomes औ before the vowel of a termination distinguished by a servile ण्, and ओ before one with a servile प्, see r. 281, 282, p. 253; which औ and ओ are of course subject to the laws of orthography.

298. उ or ऊ becomes उव् before a vowel not furnished with a servile प्.

श्रु s.c. Leak, hear. See p. 187.

Obs. श्रु does not take इ by r. 283, p. 253.

5. *Second Preterit.*

Common Form.

1.	शुश्राव	शुश्रुवतुः	शुश्रुवुः
2.	शुश्रोथ	शुश्रुवथुः	शुश्रुव
3.	शुश्राव or शुश्रव	शुश्रुव	शुश्रुम

स्तु

स्नु 2.c.P. (for ष्टु) Praiſe.

Obs. This root does not admit of इ. See r. 283, p. 253.

Common Form.

1.	तुष्टाव	तुष्टुवतुः	तुष्टुवुः &c.

Proper Form.

1.	तुष्टुवे	तुष्टुवाते	तुष्टुविरे
2.	तुष्टुषे	तुष्टुवाथे	तुष्टुध्वे
3.	तुष्टुवे	तुष्टुवहे	तुष्टुमहे

In like manner are conjugated द्रु, श्रु, and स्नु. See r. 283, p. 253.

धू 5.c.P. Shake.

This root requires इ before a conſonant; but in थप् it has two forms. See r. 296, p. 258.

5. *Second Preterit.*

Common Form.

1.	दुधाव	दुधुवतुः	दुधुवुः
2.	दुधविथ or दुधोथ	दुधुवथुः	दुधुव
3.	दुधाव or दुधुव	दुधुविव	दुधुविम

Proper Form.

1.	दुधुवे	दुधुवाते	दुधुविरे
2.	दुधुविषे	दुधुवाथे	दुधुविध्वे or ढ्वे
3.	दुधुवे	दुधुविवहे	दुधुविमहे

After one or other of theſe forms may any other roots in उ or ऊ be conjugated; except भू Be, become, and ब्रू Speak, ſay, tell.

भू

भू [1.c.] Be, become. See p. 137.

299. THE root भू subjoins व्, and in the reduplication takes ब *ba* instead of बु, and so becomes बभूव् before every termination of the second preterit.

Common Form.

1.	बभूव	बभूवतुः	बभूवुः
2.	बभूविथ	बभूवथुः	बभूव
3.	बभूव	बभूविव	बभूविम

ब्रू [2.c.P.] Speak, say, tell. See p. 169.

300. THE root ब्रू, wanting the second preterit, borrows it from वच् of the same meaning, which makes in the *common* form—उवाच, ऊचतुः, ऊचुः, &c. and in the *proper* form—ऊचे, ऊचाते, ऊचिरे &c. as will be seen hereafter.

Roots in ऋ *and* ॠ *in the second Preterit.*

301. ROOTS in ऋ, preceded by a single consonant, make आर् before a vowel furnished with the servile ण्, अर् with a servile प्; and before any other vowel it is changed to र्, by the common rules of permutation. They all take इ before the persons व, म, से, धे, वहे, महे, and some before थप्; except कृ, सृ, भृ and वृ. But when ऋ is preceded by a double consonant, as in स्वृ, स्तृ, ध्वृ, स्मृ, हृ, ध्वृ, or the root be composed of ऋ only, it is changed to अर् before every vowel not distinguished by ण्.

हृ 1.c.r. Seize, take by violence.

5. Second *Preterit.*

Common Form.

1.	जहार	जह्रतुः	जह्रुः
2.	जहर्थ or जहरिथ	जह्रथुः	जह्र
3.	जहार or जहर	जह्रिव	जह्रिम

Proper Form.

1.	जह्रे	जह्राते	जह्रिरे
2.	जह्रिषे	जह्राथे	जह्रिढ्वे or ध्वे
3.	जह्रे	जह्रिवहे	जह्रिमहे

After these examples, and according to the form, whether *proper* or *common*, may be inflected other roots in ऋ following a single consonant, not excepted in the preceding rule; such as पृ Fill, मृ Die, धृ Hold fast, be firm.

कृ 8.c.r. Make, do. See p. 240.

This root, by the above rule, does not take इ before any of the persons of the second preterit.

Common Form.

1.	चकार	चक्रतुः	चक्रुः
2.	चकर्थ	चक्रथुः	चक्र
3.	चकार or चकर	चकृव	चकृम

Proper Form.

1.	चक्रे	चक्राते	चक्रिरे
2.	चकृषे	चक्राथे	चकृढ्वे or ढ्वे
3.	चक्रे	चकृवहे	चकृमहे

So

So सृ Go, भृ Bear, support, and वृ Choose. But वृ, it is said, takes इ in थप्, making in that person ववरिथ.

स्मृ 1.c. Remember, recollect.

This root being composed of a double consonant, followed by ऋ, changes its radical vowel to अर् instead of र् before a vowel. See foregoing rule.

Common Form.

1.	सस्मार	सस्मरतुः	सस्मरुः
2.	सस्मरिथ or सस्मर्थ	सस्मरथुः	सस्मर
3.	सस्मार or सस्मर	सस्मरिव	सस्मरिम

In like manner स्वृ 1.c. Sound, स्तृ 5.c.r. Spread, ह्वृ 1.c. Crook, bend, and ऋ Go, move.

ऋ Go, move.

The root ऋ, in the reduplication, makes आर्; as 1. आर, आरतुः, आरुः;—2. आरिथ, आरथुः, आर;—3. आर, आरिव, आरिम.

302. ROOTS in ॠ long, in the second preterit, change that letter to अर् before the vowel of a termination, though not distinguished by a servile प् to denote that change. They take इ before a consonant; and with few exceptions, are inflected like कॄ.

कॄ Injure.

Common Form.

1.	चकार	चकरतुः	चकरुः
2.	चकरिथ	चकरथुः	चकर
3.	चकार or चकर	चकरिव	चकरिम

Proper

Proper Form.

1.	चकरे	चकराते	चकरिरे
2.	चकरिषे	चकराथे	चकरिध्वे or ढ्वे
3.	चकरे	चकरिवहे	चकरिमहे

In like manner may be inflected कॄ 9.c. Scatter, गॄ 6.c. Swallow, वॄ 9.c.r. Choofe, engage, ferve. स्तॄ 9.c.r. Spread, cover, &c. So शॄ 9.c. Injure, दॄ 9.c. Tear, rend, and पॄ 9.c. Nourifh, fill; but the laft three have two forms, as in this example:

दॄ Rend, tear.

1.	ददार	ददरतुः or दद्रतुः	ददरुः or दद्रुः
2.	ददरिथ	ददरथुः or दद्रथुः	ददर or दद्र
3.	ददार or ददर	ददरिव or दद्रिव	ददरिम or दद्रिम

So शॄ and पॄ.

तॄ 1.c. Crofs, traverfe, pafs over. See p. 138.

This root is anomalous in the fecond preterit, and is thus inflected like पच्. See p. 149.

Common Form.

1.	ततार	तेरतुः	तेरुः
2.	तेरिथ	तेरथुः	तेर
3.	ततार ततर	तेरिव	तेरिम

जॄ Grow old, or decay, may either follow this form, or that of चकार, चकरतु, चकरुः, &c. as above.

N. B. There are not any roots in ऌ or ॡ.

Roots in ए, ऐ *and* ओ (*none in* औ), *in the second Preterit.*

303. ROOTS terminating in any diphthong do, for the most part, substitute आ for their final, in forming the second preterit, after which they are conjugated like roots in आ. See r.° 285, p. 254. So धे 1.c. Drink, suck, becomes धा, and makes—1. दधौ, दधतुः, दधुः;—2. दधिथ or दधाथ, दधथुः, दध;—3. दधौ, दधिव, दधिम.—मे 1.P. Change, exchange.—1. ममे, ममाते, ममिरे, &c. In like manner in ऐ:—गै 1.c. Sing. 1. जगौ, जगतुः, जगुः, &c.—ग्लै 1.c. Grow weary, fatigue, grow sad. 1. जग्लौ, जग्लतुः, जग्लुः, &c. दै 1.c. Dress, clean: 1. ददौ, ददतुः, ददुः, &c. There are, in the whole, about twenty-five roots in ऐ, all equally regular.

Of roots in ओ there are only दो 4.c. Cut or lop off.—1. ददौ, ददतुः, ददुः, &c. छो 4.c. Reap, cut corn: 1. चछौ &c. ज्यो 9.P. Lead, conduct, teach: 1. जज्ये, जज्याते, जज्यिरे, &c. शो 4.c. Rasp, file, grind, make less: 1. शशौ, शशतुः, शशुः, &c. and सो 4.c. (for षो), End, finish, destroy: 1. ससौ, &c.

Of only six roots in ए, the following, namely, दे, श्रे, पे, and ह्वे, being anomalous, will require particular notice.

दे 1.P. Pity, have affection for, be kind to.

304. THE root दे substitutes दिगि in the second preterit.

Proper Form.

1.	दिग्ये	दिग्याते	दिग्यिरे
2.	दिग्यिषे	दिग्याथे	दिग्यिध्वे or ढ्वे
3.	दिग्ये	दिग्यिवहे	दिग्यिमहे

श्रे

व्ये 1.c.p. Cover, conceal.

The root व्ये takes वि for its reduplicate, and has two forms in the dual and plural.

Common Form.

1.	विव्याय	विव्यतुः or विवयतुः	विव्युः or विवयुः
2.	विव्ययिथ	विव्यथुः or विवयथुः	विव्य or विवय
3.	विव्याय or विव्यय	विव्यिव or विवयिव	विव्यिम or विवयिम

Proper Form.

1.	विव्ये	विव्याते or विवयाते	विव्यिरे or विवयिरे &c.

ह्वे 1.c.p. Call, call names, revile, dare.

The root ह्वे takes जु for its reduplicate, and is then inflected like roots in ऊ or उ. See p. 259.

Common Form.

1.	जुहाव	जुहुवतुः	जुहुवुः
2.	जुहविथ or जुहोथ	जुहुवथुः	जुहुव
3.	जुहाव or जुहव	जुहुविव	जुहुविम

Proper Form.

1.	जुहुवे	जुहुवाते	जुहुविरे

वे 1.c.p. Sew, weave.

The root वे takes three forms in the second preterit, the first regular like धे, making in the *common* form — 1. ववौ, ववतुः, ववुः; — 2. वविथ

2. वविथ or ववाथ, ववथुः, वव:—3. ववौ, वविव, वविम, and in the *proper* form—1. ववे, ववाते, वविरे; &c. The second and third forms are as follow:

Common Form.

1. उवाय	ऊवतुः or ऊयतुः	ऊवुः or ऊयुः
2. उवयिथ	ऊवथुः or ऊयथुः	ऊव or ऊय
3. उवाय or उवय	ऊविव or ऊयिव	ऊविम or ऊयिम.

Roots ending in Consonants in the second Preterit.

305. A ROOT composed of two single consonants embracing the letter अ, whose initial does not require a substitute in the reduplication, according to r. 158, p. 128, changes its vowel to ए, and drops the syllable of reduplication before any vowel, but that of णप्; but if either of the consonants be double; or the first, though single, require to be changed in the reduplication, this rule does not take place. Roots with an initial व *va*, with दद् Give, and शस् Leap, are exceptions to this rule.

306. THE medial of a root being a short अ between two consonants, the latter not being double, suffers *augmentation* in the first णप्, that is, must be changed to आ; and the same change is optional in the second णप्. But if the final be a double consonant, there is no alteration.

307. A ROOT, whose penultimate is अ, having a consonant for its initial, and which does not require the addition of इ in other tenses, may, optionally, take it in the second person singular of the second preterit, namely थप्.

The

The root पच् 1.c.r. may serve to illustrate the three foregoing rules, in both active forms.

पच् 1.c.r. Drefs food, cook. See p. 149.

5. *Second Preterit.*

Common Form.

1.	पपाच	पेचतुः	पेचुः
2.	पपक्थ or पेचिथ	पेचथुः	पेच
3.	पपाच or पपच	पेचिव	पेचिम

Proper Form.

1.	पेचे	पेचाते	पेचिरे
2.	पेचिषे	पेचाथे	पेचिध्वे or ढ्वे
3.	पेचे	पेचिवहे	पेचिमहे

So चर् Go, चष् Tafte, जप् Repeat mentally, तप् Shine, दह् Burn, नट् Dance, पठ् Read, पत् Move, fall, पद् Go, ftep, walk, बट् Divide, apportion, fhare, मन् Mind, यत् Take pains, ftrive, रद् Turn up the ground, as a hog with his fnout, रह् Leave, quit, abfent, लभ् Obtain, acquire, get, procure, शक् Be able, शप् Curfe, शम् Quiet, pacify, सद् for षद् Go, give away, yield. सह् for षह् Bear, fuffer, &c. &c.

308. THE following roots, though not formed according to rule 305, are neverthelefs conjugated like पच् in the fecond preterit.

फल् Bear fruit. पफाल, फेलतुः, फेलुः; &c. फेले, फेलाते, फेलिरे; &c.
भज् Serve. भेजे, भेजाते, भेजिरे; &c.
त्रप् Shame. त्रेपे, त्रेपाते, त्रेपिरे; &c.

ग्रथ View; connect, link, or ſtring together. ग्रेथे, ग्रेथाते, ग्रेथिरे; &c.

तॄ Paſs over, croſs. ततार, तेरतुः, तेरुः; &c. See p. 263.

श्रथ Looſen; injure, kill. शश्राथ, श्रेथतुः, श्रेथुः, &c.

Theſe alſo may be inflected like पच्, or not.

जॄ Grow old or decrepit. जजार, जेरतुः or जजरतुः, &c. See p. 263.

राज् Shine. रराज, रेजतुः or रराजतुः, रेजुः or रराजुः; &c. रेजे or रराजे, रेजाते or रराजाते, रेजिरे or रराजिरे; &c.

त्रस् Fear. तत्रास, त्रेसतुः or तत्रसतुः, त्रेसुः or तत्रसुः; &c.

भ्राश् Shine. भ्रेशे or बभ्राशे, भ्रेशाते or बभ्राशाते, भ्रेशिरे or बभ्राशिरे; &c.

भ्राज् Shine. भ्रेजे or बभ्राजे, भ्रेजाते or बभ्राजाते, भ्रेजिरे or बभ्राजिरे; &c.

भ्रम् Wander. बभ्राम, भ्रेमतुः or बभ्रमतुः, भ्रेमुः or बभ्रमुः; &c.

श्यम् Inveſtigate, inquire into. शश्याम, श्येमतुः or शश्यमतुः, श्येमुः or शश्यमुः; &c.

फण् Move. पफाण, फेणतुः or पफणतुः, फेणुः or पफणुः; &c.

स्वन् Sound. सस्वान, स्वेनतुः or सस्वनतुः, स्वेनुः or सस्वनुः; &c.

वम Vomit. ववाम, वेमतुः or ववमतुः, वेमुः or ववमुः; &c.

राध् When it ſignifies *Hurt, kill.* रराध, रेधतुः, or रराधतुः, रेधुः or रराधुः; &c. But not with the prepoſition आ prefixed, making आराध्; ſignifying *praying, invoking*, when it is inflected only in one form, as आरराध, आरराधतुः, आरराधुः; &c.

309. ROOTS with an initial व, with दद् Give, and शश् Jump, leap, ſkip, though of the ſame ſpecies as thoſe deſcribed in rule 305, do not take ए before a vowel, nor drop the reduplicated ſyllable like पच् in the ſecond preterit: but are thus inflected:

वद्र् 1.c. Stay, remain fixed. 1. ववाद्र, ववद्रतुः, ववद्रुः; 2. ववदिथ, ववद्रथुः, ववद्र; 3. ववाद्र or ववद्र, ववदिव, ववदिम.

दद् 1.a. Give. 1. ददद़े, दददाते, दददिरे; 2. दददिषे, दददाथे, दददिध्वे or ढ्वे; 3. ददद़े, दददिवहे, दददिमहे.

शश् 1.c. Leap. 1. शशाश, शशशतुः, शशशुः; &c.

310. OF roots with an initial व्, a medial अ, and a single final consonant, the following *reverse* the semivowel; that is, substitute a vowel for a semivowel, which, in the language of the grammarians, is called संप्रसारणं. In णप् and थप् the reduplicated syllable, namely व *va* is changed to उ by this rule, and before a vowel the radical व *va* is also changed to उ; and उ and उ make ऊ by the rules of orthography.

वद् Speak 1. उवाद, ऊदतुः, ऊदुः; 2. उवदिथ, ऊदथुः, ऊद; 3. उवाद or उवद, ऊदिव, ऊदिम.

वच् Speak. उवाच, ऊचतुः, ऊचुः; &c. See p. 178.

वस् Sit. उवास, ऊषतुः, ऊषुः, &c.

वप् Weave, shed, sow seed. उवाप, ऊपतुः, ऊपुः; &c.

वह् Bear, carry, flow as a stream. उवाह, ऊहतुः, ऊहुः; &c.

वश् Will, desire. उवाश, ऊशतुः, ऊशुः, &c.

यज् Worship, by the same analogy, changes its initial to इ in the reduplication, making—1. इयाज, ईजतुः, ईजुः; 2. इयाजिथ or इयष्ठ, ईजथुः, ईज; 3. इयाज or इयज, ईजिव, ईजिम.

The following may serve as examples in the second preterit for roots of the form of those excepted in rules 306, 307.

क्रादि Cry, weep. चक्रान्द, चक्रान्दतुः, चक्रान्दुः; &c.

कश्

कश् Whip, cough. चकाश, चकशतुः, चकशुः; &c. चकशे, चकशाते, चकशिरे; &c.

गद् Speak. जगाद, जगदतुः, जगदुः; &c.

वस् Speak. See p. 183.

गर्ज् Roar. जगर्ज, जगर्जतुः, जगर्जुः, &c.

छद् Hide, cover. चछाद, चछदतुः, चछदुः; &c.

जभि Gape, yawn. जजम्भि, जजम्भतुः, जजम्भुः; &c.

तर्ज् Threaten. ततर्ज, ततर्जतुः, ततर्जुः; &c.

दशि Bite. ददंश, ददंशतुः, ददंशुः; &c.

नदि Praise, compliment. ननन्द, ननन्दतुः, ननन्दुः; &c.

नर्द् Roar. ननर्द, ननर्दतुः, ननर्दुः; &c.

पर्द् Break wind. पपर्द, पपर्दतुः, पपर्दुः; &c.

बटि Apportion, divide, allot. बबंट, बबंटतुः, बबंटुः; &c.

भर्त्स् Threaten. बभर्त्स, बभर्त्सतुः, बभर्त्सुः; &c.

मन्थ् Stir, agitate, churn. ममन्थ, ममन्थतुः, ममन्थुः; &c.

रंज् Dye. ररंजे, ररंजाते, ररंजिरे; &c.

श्रथि Slacken, loosen. शश्रन्थ, शश्रन्थतुः, शश्रन्थुः; &c.

स्रंस् Escape fall off. सस्रंसे, सस्रंसाते, सस्रंसिरे, &c.

311. THE roots गम् Go, हन्, Strike, खन् Dig, जन् Be born, and घस् Eat, drop the radical अ before every person of the second preterit not marked with a servile प्; i. e. before every person but णप् and थप्. See r. 240, p. 209.

गम् 1.c. Go. See p. 150.

Common Form.

1.	जगाम	जग्मतुः	जग्मुः
2.	जगमिथ or जगन्थ	जग्मथुः	जग्म
3.	जगाम or जगम	जग्मिव	जग्मिम

हन्

हन् 2.c.P. Strike. See p. 176, and r. 240, p. 209.

The root हन्, in the reduplicated state, changes ह् to घ्.

Common Form.

1.	जघान	जघ्नतुः	जघ्नुः
2.	जघनिथ or जघन्थ	जघ्नथुः	जघ्न
3.	जघान जघन	जघ्निव	जघ्निम

Proper Form.

1.	जघ्ने	जघ्नाते	जघ्निरे &c.

खन् 1.c.P. Dig. See r. 240, p. 209.

Common Form.

1.	चखान	चख्नतुः	चख्नुः
2.	चखनिथ	चख्नथुः	चख्न
3.	चखान or चखन	चख्निव	चख्निम

Proper Form.

1.	चख्ने	चख्नाते	चख्निरे &c.

जन् 3.c.P. Produce. See p. 209.

Common Form.

1.	जजान	जज्ञतुः	जज्ञुः &c.

Proper Form.

1.	जज्ञे	जज्ञाते	जज्ञिरे &c.

घस्

घस् Eat. See r. 240, p. 209.

Common Form.

1.	जघास	जक्षतुः	जक्षुः
2.	जघसिथ	जक्षथुः	जक्ष
3.	जघास or जघस	जक्षिव	जक्षिम

Obs. जघास &c. is often fubftituted for आद &c. See p. 172. अद् &c.

312. THE following roots ending in a confonant, change their femi-vowel to the correfponding vowel before every termination in every perfon, but fuch as contain a fervile प्.

ग्रह् 9.c.p. Take. जग्राह, जगृहतुः, जगृहुः; &c. p. 245.
प्रच्छ् 6.c. Afk. पप्रच्छ, पपृच्छतुः, पपृच्छुः; &c. p. 233.
भ्रस्ज् 6.c.p. Fry. बभ्रज्ज, बभृज्जतुः, बभृज्जुः; &c. p. 233.
व्रश्च् 6.c. Cut. वव्रश्च, ववृश्चतुः, ववृश्चुः; &c.

313. THE medial of a root being a fhort इ, उ, or ऋ, and the final a fingle confonant, is changed to ए, ओ, or अर् before णप् and थप्, in the fecond preterit; but if the final be double, or the vowel long, no change takes place.

द्विष् 2.c.c. Hate. See p. 182.

Common Form.

1.	दिद्वेष	दिद्विषतुः	दिद्विषुः
2.	दिद्वेषिथ or दिद्वेष्ठ	दिद्विषथुः	दिद्विष
3.	दिद्वेष	दिद्विषिव	दिद्विषिम

Proper

Proper Form.

1. दिद्विषे   दिद्विषाते   दिद्विषिरे &c.

So क्षिप् Throw, खिद् Grieve, छिद् Split, तिज् Sharpen, पिद् pound, पिष् Grind to powder, मिल Mix, विश् Enter, लिह् Lick, &c.

बुध् 1.c. Know. See p. 146.

Common Form.

1. बुबोध   बुबुधतुः   बुबुधुः &c.

So कुच् Shrink, contract, कुप् Be angry, कुध् Be angry, क्षुभ् Be agitated, disturbed, क्रुश् Call, गुप् Hide, जुड् Patch, mend, match, नुद् Vex, torment, goad, तुड् Tear, णुद् Send, पुष Cherish, दुह Milk, भुज् Eat, feed, enjoy, possess, मुच् Release, deliver, मुद् Rejoice, be glad, मुष् Steal, मुह Faint, lose sensation, युज् Join, apply, use, युध् Fight, रुह Grow, लुट् Tumble, रुष् Be angry, &c. &c.

कृश् 4.c. Make less, waste.

Common Form.

1. चकर्श   चकृशतुः   चकृशुः &c.

कृष् 6.c.P. Draw, plough.

Common Form.

1. चकर्ष   चकृषतुः   चकृषुः &c.

Proper Form.

1. चकृषे   चकृषाते   चकृषिरे &c.

In like manner कृत् Cut, गृध् Be greedy, eager after, चृत् Hurt, kill, तृप Satisfy, तृष् Thirst, दृश् See, नृत् Dance, मृद् Trample upon, tread down, भृश् Fall, पृच् Mix, mingle, मृष् Bear, suffer, permit. वृध् P. Increase, grow large, prosper, वृत् Turn, change, become, come to pass, स्पृश् Touch, सृज् Create, let go, हृष् Rejoice, &c. &c.

मृज् Wipe, sweep, clean, is anomalous.

मृज् 2.c. Wipe, sweep, clean. P. 177.

Common Form.

1. ममार्ज	ममृजतुः or ममार्जतुः	ममृजुः or ममार्जुः
2. ममार्जिथ or ममार्ष्ठ	ममृजथुः or ममार्जथुः	ममृज or ममर्ज
3. ममार्ज or ममर्ज	ममृजिव, ममार्जिव or ममृज्व	ममृजिम ममार्जिम or ममर्ज्म

314. THE medial of a root being a long vowel, or, if short, followed by a double consonant, suffers no change before the terminations of the second preterit.

दीप् 4.P. Shine, enlighten.

1. दिदीपे दिदीपाते दिदीपिरे &c.

जीव् 1.c. Live, exist

1. जिजीव जिजीवतुः जिजीवुः &c.

शिक्ष् 1.c. Learn.

1. शिशिक्ष शिशिक्षतुः शिशिक्षुः &c.

315. अ

315. अ BEING the initial of a root, whose final is a single consonant, takes अ in the reduplication of the second preterit; and अ and अ make आ; as अट् Wander, आट He wandered, अद् Eat, आद He ate. See p. 129. But अश् Eat, enjoy, possess, prefixes आन्, making आनशे He ate, possessed, enjoyed; so do roots composed of an initial अ, with a final consonant preceded by र in conjunction with it; as अर्च Worship, आनर्च He worshipped, अंज् Make clear, अंच् Worship, and अंहि Go, make, respectively, आनंज or आंज; आनंच or आंच; आनंह or आन्ह in the reduplication of the second preterit.

316. इ or उ being the reduplicated syllable in the second preterit, is followed by य् or व् before a dissimilar vowel, whether radically so, or by permutation. (See r. 4, p. 18); as इ 2.c. Go. इयाय, ईयतुः, ईयुः; &c. उष् 1.c. Burn. उवोष, ऊषतुः, ऊषुः; &c. See r. 309, p. 269.

Of the affix आम्.

317. THE foregoing is the regular and general mode of conjugating the second preterit in both forms of the active voice. But many roots which do not use the terminations adapted to this tense, require to be changed into a sort of indeclinable participle, by the addition of the syllable आ, or आं, and, thus prepared, to be inflected with the auxiliaries कृ Do, भू Become, or अस् Be, in the second preterit, *common* form; that is, with चकार, चक्रतुः, चक्रुः; &c. बभूव, बभूवतुः, बभूवुः; &c. or आस, आसतु, आसुः; &c. It therefore remains to give a few rules and examples to explain this.

318. ROOTS whose initial is any vowel but अ or आ, and long either by nature or by its position before a double consonant, making a prosodial long syllable, (except ऋच्छ् Go, and ऊर्णु Cover);—अय् Go, आस

आस् Sit, दय् Go, kill, pity, give, &c. :—every root containing more than one vowel in its compofition, with every fpecies of derivatives, fuch as *caufals*, *reiteratives*, *volitives*, and *nominals* (v. p. 120, 121); together with roots of the tenth conjugation (which partake of the nature of caufals) affix the termination आं, and are inflected with the fecond preterit of the auxiliary roots भू Become, अस् Be, exift, or कृ Do, make.

319. THE roots कास् 1.P. Cough, Shine, काश् 4.P. Shine, दरिद्रा 2.C. Be poor, विद् 2.C. Know, जागृ 2.C. Awake, and उष् 1.C. Burn, take alfo आं; but, according to fome, they may occafionally be conjugated with the regular terminations of the fecond preterit; and according to others काश् and दरिद्रा do not admit of आं.

एध् 1.P. Increafe, profper. See p. 148.

The root एध्, beginning with a long vowel, and thus forming by nature what in *Sanfkrita* is called a *heavy* (गुरु), that is, a profodial long fyllable, takes आं, which being fubjoined, forms एधां, as in thefe examples:

With बभूव, &c. See p. 260. — 1. एधांबभूव, एधांबभूवतुः, एधांबभूवुः; &c.

With आस &c. See p. 187.—1. एधामास, एधामासतुः, एधामासुः; &c.

With चक्रे, &c. in the *proper* form of कृ. See p. 261.—1. एधांचक्रे, एधांचक्राते, एधांचक्रिरे; &c.

Obs कृ after आं takes either the *common* or *proper* form of the root it is ufed with, according to fome; but भू and अस् fhould be always put in the *common* form.

After

After एध्, other roots, forming a long syllable, the initial being any vowel but अ or आ; may be inflected; such as the following:

इदि 1.c. Go. इन्दांबभूव, &c. इन्दामास, &c. इन्दांचकार, &c.
ईह 1.r. Seek. ईहांबभूव, &c. ईहामास, &c. ईहांचक्रे, &c.
ईड् 2.r. Praise. ईडांबभूव, &c. ईडामास, &c. ईडांचक्रे, &c.

So ईक्ष् 1.c. Look, ई 4.r. Go, ईर् 2.r. Go, ईश् 2.c. Rule, ईष् 1.r. Go, hurt give.

उञ्छ् 1.c. Glean, leave corn, उह् Cast skin, as a serpent.

ऊह् 1.r Search, inquire, examine, एष् 1.r. Go, with a few others less in use.. Also अय् Go, आस् Sit, and दय् Go, &c, and every other kind of root included in the above rule.

The following roots take two forms, according to rule 319.

कास् 1.r. Cough, shine. 1. चकासे, चकासाने, चकासिरे;—2. चकासिषे, चकासाथे, चकासिध्वे or ढ्वे;—3. चकासे, चकासिवहि, चकासिमहि; Or—कासां बभूव, &c. &c.

काश् 4.r. Shine. 1. चकाशे, चकाशाने, चकाशिरे, &c. Or—काशांबभूव, काशामास, काशां चकार, &c. &c.

दरिद्रा 2.c. Be poor. 1. ददरिद्र, ददरिद्रतुः, ददरिद्रुः; Or—दरिद्रां बभूव, आस or चकार, &c.

विद् 2.c. Know. 1. विवेद, विवेदतुः, विवेदुः, &c. Or—विदां बभूव, &c. &c.

जागृ 2.c. Awake. 1. जजागार, जजागरतुः जजागरुः, &c. Or—जागरां बभूव,—आस—चकार, &c.

उष् 1.c. Burn, heat. 1. उवोष, ऊषतुः, ऊषुः, &c. Or—ओषां बभूव, आस—चकार, &c.

Of

Of the first future Tense.

320. THE first future tense is defined to denote time to come, commencing with to-morrow, whence it is, in *Sanskrita*, called श्वस्तनी, from श्वः To-morrow. It is formed by subjoining to the root the following terminations, which do not differ from those already given in the technical table, p. 127, except that the final म् is every where reduced to :.

	Common Form.			*Proper* Form.	
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1. ता	तारौ	तारः	ता	तारौ	तारः
2. तासि	तास्थः	तास्थ	तासे	तासाथे	ताध्वे
3. तास्मि	तास्वः	तास्मः	ताहे	तास्वहे	तास्महे

Obs. There are not any servile and redundant letters in these terminations.

321. IN conjugating the five tenses which yet remain to be treated of, it may be received as a general rule, that most roots require इ to be prefixed to every termination which has for its initial either त् or स्. The exceptions and anomalies will appear in due order.

Roots ending in Vowels in the first Future, and four following Tenses.

322. THE final of a root of one syllable being आ, undergoes no change before त् or स् in the last five tenses, nor is the prefix इ required (except in the *proper* form of the third preterit); as दा 1.c.p. Give, which in the first future is thus inflected: *Common* Form. 1. दाता, दातारौ, दातारः; 2. दातासि, दातास्थः, दातास्थ; 3. दातास्मि, दातास्वः, दातास्मः. *Proper* Form. 1. दाता,

1. दाता, दातारौ, दातारः; 2. दातासे, दातास्थे, दातास्थ; 3. दाताहे, दातास्वहे, दातास्महे. He, &c. shall or will give. But if the root be of more than one syllable, like दरिद्रा Be poor, it drops its final, and takes इ before त् and स्; as दरिद्रिता, दरिद्रितारौ, &c. &c.

323. ROOTS in इ and ई of one syllable change those letters to ए before any termination of the last five tenses, beginning with त् or स्, and for the most part do not require the prefix इ before those letters; as इ 2.c. Go, एता एतारौ, &c. भी 3.c. Fear, भेता भेतारौ, &c. The exceptions which take इ are, श्वि 1.c. Go, increase, श्वयिता, &c. शी 2. Sleep, शयिता, &c. डी 1.P. Fly, डयिता, &c. and श्रि 1.c.P. Serve, श्रयिता, &c. The following are anomalous, substituting आ for their radical vowels इ or ई, and do not take इ; as दी 4.P. Decay, which makes दाता, &c. instead of देता, मी 9.c.P. Kill, माता, instead of मेता, and मि 5.c.P. Throw away, scatter, माता instead of मेता. If the radical contain more than one syllable, it takes इ, and drops its own final; as दीधी and वेवी Shine, which make दीधिता and वेविता.

324. ROOTS of one syllable in उ short, for the most part do not require the prefix इ before त् and स् in the five last tenses as श्रु 5.c. Hear, श्रोता, &c. The exceptions are — क्षु 2.c. Sneeze, क्षविता, &c. यु 2.c. Mix, यविता, &c. क्ष्णु 2.c. Sharpen, क्ष्णविता, &c. ष्णु or स्नु 2.c. Ooze, leak, स्नविता, &c. The following take either form occasionally:—रु 2.P. Make a noise, रोता or रविता, &c. तु 2.c. Injure, तोता or तविता, &c. षु 5.c.P. Bring forth, सोता or सविता, &c. णु 2.c. Praise, नोता or नविता, &c. दु 5.c. Pain, दोता or दविता, &c. ष्टु Praise, and तु Injure, may optionally take इ, or not, before ता तारौ, &c. All derivatives take इ.

325. ALL roots of one syllable ending in ऊ long, take the prefix

इ

इ before त् and स्, in the laſt five tenſes; as भू 1.c. Become. *Common* Form. 1. भविता, भवितारौ, भवितारः; 2. भवितासि, भवितास्थः, भवितास्थ; 3. भवितास्मि, भवितास्वः, भवितास्मः. षू Bring forth, and धू Shake, take both forms; as सोता, सविता; धोता, धविता.

326. ROOTS of one ſyllable terminating in ऋ ſhort, for the moſt part do not take the prefix इ in the firſt future before ता, तारौ, &c. as कृ 8.c.p. Do, make. *Common* Form. 1. कर्ता, कर्तारौ, कर्तारः; 2. कर्तासि, कर्तास्थः, कर्तास्थ; 3. कर्तास्मि, कर्तास्वः, कर्तास्मः; *Proper* Form. 1. कर्ता, कर्तारौ, कर्तारः; 2. कर्तासे, कर्तासाथे, कर्ताध्वे; 3. कर्ताहे, कर्तास्वहे, कर्तास्महे. जागृ 2.c. Awake, being of more than one ſyllable, admits of the prefix इ, and makes जागरिता, &c. वृ 1.c.r. Shut, and वृ 9.r. Serve, make वरिता, &c. or वरीता, &c. in the common form. स्वृ 1.c. Sound, makes स्वरिता, &c. or स्वर्ता, &c. भृ Support, nouriſh, takes इ or not before the त् of a termination; as भरिता or भर्ता, &c. Roots in ऋ ſhort, in the ſecond future, and conditional tenſe, all take इ, as will be ſeen hereafter.

327. ROOTS of one ſyllable in ॠ long do all take इ before the त् and स् of the terminations of the five laſt tenſes; as तॄ 1.c. Paſs over, तरिता, &c. दॄ 1.c. Tear, दरिता, &c. In the *common* form of the firſt and ſecond future, and of the conditional, the prefix इ may be made long; as तरीता, &c. तरीष्यति, &c. अतरीष्यत्, &c.

328. ROOTS in ए and ऐ change thoſe letters to आ, and do not require the prefix इ before त् and स् in the laſt five tenſes; as धे 1.c. Drink, धाता, &c. गै 1.c. Sing, गाता, &c.

329. ROOTS in ओ do not require इ before the त् and स् of the laſt five tenſes; as शो Whet, शोता, &c.

There are not any roots in औ.

Roots

Roots ending in Consonants in the first Future.

330. ROOTS ending in a fingle confonant, require the preceding vowel, if a fhort इ, उ, or ऋ, to be changed to ए, ओ or अर् before the terminations of the firft future; but if the final be double, or the vowel long, no alteration takes place. The roots कृष् 6.c.p. Draw, मृष् 4.c.p. Suffer, permit, स्पृश् 6.c. Touch, तृप् 5.c. Satisfy, दृप् 4.c. Be proud, and सृप् 1.p. Move, change ऋ to अर् or र्; and दृश् 1.c. See, with सृज् 6.1. Create, to र् only.

331. MOST roots ending in a confonant take इ before the त् and स् of the terminations of the firft future and following tenfes. Thofe which do not are generally marked with a fervile ओ in the popular lifts; but will here be enumerated. Some have two forms, and then are diftinguifhed by a fervile ऊ.

332. OF roots in क्, शक् 5.c. Be able, does not take इ, as शक्ता He fhall be able; but शकि 1.c. Doubt, does, making शंकिता, &c.

333. OF roots in ख्, ग्, घ्, ञ्, ट्, ठ्, ड्, ढ्, ण्, त्, थ्, फ्, ब्, य्, र्, ल्, and व्, all take इ before the त् or स् of a termination in the laft five tenfes.

334. OF roots in च्, all require इ before त् and स्, except पच् 1.c.p. Drefs food, मुच् 6.c.p. Releafe, रिच् 7.c.p. Separate, वच् 1.c. Speak, सिच् 6.c.p. (for षिच्) Sprinkle, विच् 7.c.p. Separate; as पक्ता, मोक्ता, रेक्ता, वक्ता, सेक्ता, वेक्ता. शुच् 1.c. Grieve, takes इ or not before the त् of a termination; as शोचिता or शोक्ता, &c.

335. ALL roots in छ् take इ before त् and स् except प्रच्छ् 6.c. Afk, प्रष्टा He will afk.

336. OF

336. OF roots in ज्, all take इ before त् and स् in the first future, &c. but the following:—त्यज्, 1.c.p. Quit, leave, निज् 3.c.p. Dress, make clean, भज् 1.c.p. Serve, share, भंज् 7.c. Break, भुज् 6.7.c. Eat, enjoy, possess. भृज्ज् or भ्रस्ज् 6.c. Fry, मज्ज् or मस्ज् 6.c. Dive, sink, यज् 1.c.p. Worship, युज् 7.4.c.p. Join, unite, meditate, रंज् 4.c.p. Stain, colour, dye, have affection for, रुज् 7.c. Break, विज् 3.c.p. Examine, संज् 1.c. Accompany, सृज् 4.7.c.p. Create, स्वंज् 1.p. for ष्वंज् Embrace; as त्यक्ता, नेक्ता, भक्ता, भंक्ता, भोक्ता, भ्रष्टा, मङ्क्ता, यष्टा, योक्ता, रंक्ता, रोक्ता, वेक्ता, संक्ता, स्रष्टा, and स्वंक्ता. *Obs.* The first of the conjunct consonants is dropped in भृज्ज् and मज्ज् before ता, तारौ, &c. मृज् 2.c. Purify, make clean, sweep, makes मार्ष्टा or मार्ज्जिता.

337. OF roots in द्, all but the following take इ before त् and स् in the first future, &c.; अद् 2.c. Eat, क्षुद् 7.c.p. Pound, खिद् 7.p. Grieve, छिद् 7.c.p. Split, नुद् 6.c.p. Give pain, goad, नुद् 6.c.p. (for णुद्), Send forth, पद् 4.c. Go, भिद् 7.c.p. Divide, separate, विद् 6.c.p. Obtain, find, विद् 6.c.p.4.p.7.p. Obtain, examine, be, exist, शद् Go, सद् 1.c. (for षद्), Go, yield, give way, स्विद् 4.c. (for ष्विद्) Sweat, perspire, स्वन्द् Dry, wither, go, and हद् 1.p. Void excrement; as अत्ता, क्षोत्ता, खेत्ता, छेत्ता, नोत्ता, &c. &c.

338. OF roots in ध् the following do not require इ before त् and स् in the first future, &c. क्रुध् 4.c. Grow angry, क्षुध् 4.c. Grow hungry, बन्ध् 9.c. Bind, बुध् 1.c.4.p. Learn, know, युध् 4.c. Fight, रुध् 7.c. Confine, राध् 4.c. Finish, perfect, वध् 1.c. Kill, slay, व्यध् 1.c. Injure, kill, catch game, शुध् 4.c. Purify, सिध् 4.1. (for षिध्) Perfect, finish, साध् 4.1. Make, finish; as क्रोद्धा, क्षोद्धा, बंद्धा, बोद्धा, &c. &c. रध् 4.c. Injure, makes रधिता or रद्धा.

339. IN न there are but two roots which do not require इ before त् and स् in the terminations of the first future, &c.: हन 2.1. Strike, smite, kill

kill, and मन 4.P. Know, mind, refpect; as हन्ता He will ftrike, मन्ता He will mind. When मन् is of the eighth conjugation, *proper* form, it takes इ, making मनिता, &c. But हन् Strike, takes इ in the fecond future, and the conditional, as will be feen hereafter.

340. OF roots in प्, the following do not take इ before त् and स् in the laft five tenfes:—आप् 5.c. Find, obtain, fit, क्षिप् 4.c.7.c.P. Throw, क्षुप् 7.1. Touch, तप् 1.c.4.P. Shine, तिप् 1.P. Leak, लिप् 6.c.P. Plafter, fmear, daub, write with ink, लुप् 6.c.P. Cut off, वप् 1.c. Sow feed, weave, शप् 1.c.P. Curfe, स्वप् 2.c. Sleep, सृप् 1.c. Go, move, glide; as आप्ता, क्षेप्ता, क्षोप्ता, तप्ता, तेप्ता, &c. Thefe two, तृप् 4.1. Satisfy, and दृप् 4.c. Show pride, make त्रप्ता, तर्प्ता or तर्पिता; द्रप्ता, दर्प्ता or दर्पिता. कृप् 1.c. (fometimes written क्लृप्,) is inflected without इ in both forms, except in the perfon तासे, where it makes कल्पितासे. In other places कल्प्ता, कल्प्तारौ, &c.

341. OF roots in भ्, the following do not take इ before त् and स्:— यभ् 1.P. Crying out with pleafure, रभ् 1.P. Be engaged in pleafure, and लभ् 1.P. Obtain, gain; as यब्धा, रब्धा, लब्धा. लुभ् 6.c. Deprive of fenfe, takes इ or not before the त् of a termination; as लोभिता or लुब्धा; &c.

342. OF roots in म्, the following do not take इ before त् (though they do before स्):—गम् 1.c. Go, नम् 1.c. (for णम्) Bend, bow, falute, यम् 1.P. Refrain, reftrain, and रम् 1.P. Play, fport, amufe one's felf, reft; as गन्ता, नन्ता, यन्ता, रन्ता. क्रम् 1.4.c.P. Go, walk, ftep, takes इ in the *common* form, but not in the *proper*; as क्रमिता, क्रमितारौ, &c.

343. OF roots in श्, the following do not take इ before त् or स्:— क्रोश 1.c. Call, call out, दंश 1.c. Bite, दिश् 6.P. Point out, fhew, direct, दृश 1.c. See, मश् 6.c. Make a noife, मिश 1.c. Make a noife, मृश 6.c. Confult, advife, रिश् 6.c. Injure, रुश् 6.c. Injure, लिश् 6.P. Grow lefs, fhrink,

विश्

विश् [6.c.] Enter, go in, and स्पृश् [6.c.]* Touch; as क्रोष्टा, दंष्टा, देष्टा, द्रष्टा*, मष्टा, मेष्टा, म्रष्टा*, रेष्टा, रोष्टा, लेष्टा, वेष्टा, and स्प्रष्टा.* *Observe* that the ऋ of those marked * is changed to र् instead of अर्, which is anomalous. नश् Perish, has two forms; as नष्टा or नशिता, &c. अश् Eat, take इ or not before the त् of a termination; as अशिता or अष्टा, &c.

344. OF roots in ष्, the following do not take इ before त् and स् in the five last tenses:—कृष् [1.c.6.c.p.] Draw, pull, drag, attract, plough, तुष् [4.c.] Please, make glad, त्विष् [1.c.p.] Shine, दुष् Spoil, grow bad, द्विष् [2.c.] Hate, पिष् [8.c.] Pound, पुष् [4.c.] Feed, nourish, cherish, विष् [3.c.p.9.c.] Envelop, entwine, surround, शिष् [7.c.] Distinguish, celebrate, शुष् [4.c.] Dry, and श्लिष् [4.c.] Embrace; as कष्टा, तोष्टा, त्वेष्टा, दोष्टा, द्वेष्टा, पेष्टा, पोष्टा, वेष्टा, शेष्टा, शोष्टा and श्लेष्टा. त्वक्ष् [1.c.] and तक्ष् [1.c.] Make less by hewing or turning, takes इ or not; as त्वक्षिता or त्वष्टा, तक्षिता or तष्टा. कुष् [9.c.] Draw, when preceded by the preposition निर् Out, without, takes both forms; as निष्कोष्टा or निष्कोषिता, &c. रुष् Be angry, रिष् Injure, kill, and इष् Desire, may occasionally take इ or not before the त् of a termination; as रोषिता, &c. or रोष्टा, &c. रेषिता, &c. or रेष्टा, &c. एषिता, &c. or एष्टा, &c.

345. OF roots in स्, the two following only do not take इ before the त् and स् of the five last tenses:—घस् [1.c.] Eat, eat grass, and, वस् [1.c.] Dwell, reside, stay, inhabit; as घस्ता and वस्ता. Before the स् of a termination, the radical स् is changed to त्. वस् May occasionally take इ before the त् of a termination; as वसिता, &c.

346. OF roots in ह्, the following do not take इ before the त् and स् of the five last tenses; दह् [1.c.] Burn, दिह् [2.c.p.] Smear, soil, taint, pollute, दुह् [2.c.p.] Milk, नह् [4.c.p.] (for णह्) Tie, bind, fasten, मिह् [1.c.] Make water,

water, रुह् [1.c.] Grow, mount, लिह् [2.c.p.] Lick, लुह् [1.c.] Covet, वह् [1.c.p.] Bear, carry. and सह् [1.p.] (for षह्) Bear, suffer, be patient of; as दग्धा, दिग्धा, दोग्धा, नद्धा, मिढा, रोढा, लेढा, लोढा, वोढा, सोढा, and alſo सहिता. The following, marked ऊ in the liſts, have two forms:— गाह् [1.c.] Stir up, make thick or turbid, द्रुह् [4.c.] Hate, want to injure, द्राह् [1.p.] Awake, *intrans.* मुह् [4.c.p.] Become ſtupid or inſenſible, स्नुह् [4.c.] (for ष्णुह्) Ooze, leak, and स्निह् [4.c.] (for ष्णिह्) Be kind; as गाढा or गाहिता, द्रोग्धा or द्रोहिता, मोढा or मोहिता, स्नोग्धा or स्नोहिता, and स्नेग्धा or स्नेहिता. *Obſerve* that ſuch roots in ह् as begin with द्, न्, or स्न्, uniformly change that letter to घ् before the conſonant of a termination, as before the त् of ता, तारौ, &c. and by the rules of permutation forms with it ग्ध्, as in दग्धा, and स्नेग्धा, while thoſe with other initials change ह् to ढ्, and drop the initial conſonant of the termination; as रोढा, लेढा, &c. Obſerve alſo that वह् and सह् change the radical अ to ओ; as वोढा and सोढा, which is anomalous.

347 ROOTS of more than one ſyllable, whether ſimple or derivative, with thoſe of the tenth conjugation, whatever may be their final letter, require इ before ſuch terminations of the five laſt tenſes as open with त् or स्.

Obs. The terminations opening with त् and स्, to which the foregoing rules generally apply, compriſe every perſon in the five laſt tenſes, except thoſe of the precative in the *common* form, which begin with य् and which never admit of the prefix इ; but more particularly to the firſt and ſecond future, and the conditional, the third preterit admitting of many deviations.

Of the ſecond future Tenſe.

349. THE ſecond future tenſe, by ſome called the future of To-day (अद्यतनी), anſwers to the future indefinite and imperfect; as भविष्यति He is about to become, or ſhall or will become, indefinitely hereafter. The following are the terminations ſuited to this tenſe, when deprived of the ſervile प्, the final स् reduced to :, and स्येते, स्येथे ſubſtituted for स्याते, स्याथे. See p. 127.

7. Second Future.

	Common Form.			*Proper* Form.	
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1. स्यति	स्यतः	स्यन्ति	स्यते	स्येते	स्यन्ते
2. स्यसि	स्यथः	स्यथ	स्यसे	स्येथे	स्यध्वे
3. स्यामि	स्यावः	स्यामः	स्ये	स्यावहे	स्यामहे

Obs. If you take away the prefix स्य् from theſe terminations, they are the ſame as thoſe adapted to the preſent tenſe of the firſt conjugation.

350. MOST roots in the ſecond, as in the firſt future, require the inſertion of इ before the terminations; and the ſame rules will, in moſt caſes, ſerve for both theſe tenſes. See p. 278, r. 330 to 347.

Roots ending in Vowels in the ſecond Future.

351. ROOTS in आ of one ſyllable do not require इ in the ſecond future, and are inflected like दा 3.c.p. Give; as 1. दास्यति, दास्यतः, दास्यन्ति; 2. दास्यसि, दास्यथः, दास्यथ; 3. दास्यामि, दास्यावः, दास्यामः. So 1. दास्यते, दास्येते, दास्यन्ते; 2. दास्यसे, दास्येथे, दास्यध्वे;

दास्यध्वे; 3. दास्ये, दास्यावहे, दास्यामहे. But being of more than one fyllable, it takes इ; as दरिद्रिष्यति, &c. &c. See rule 322, p. 278.

352. ROOTS in इ or ई of one fyllable, for the moft part take इ in the fecond future, and the exceptions are the fame as in the firft future. इ 2.c. Go, makes एष्यति, &c. भी 3.c. Fear, भेष्यति, &c. जि 1.c Conquer, जेष्यति; and fo of others which do not require इ. Of thofe which do require इ, श्वि 1.c. Go, increafe, makes श्वयिष्यति, &c. शी 2.r. Sleep, makes शयिष्यते, &c. and डी 4.r. Fly, डयिष्यते, &c. See rule 323, p. 279.

353. OF roots in उ fhort, none require इ in the fecond future but thofe excepted in rule 324, p. 279; namely क्षु 2.c. Sneeze, क्षविष्यति; यु 2.c. Mix, join, यविष्यति; क्ष्णु 2.c. Sharpen, क्ष्णविष्यति; स्नु 2.c. Ooze, leak, स्नविष्यति. रु, तु, षु, णु, and टु, indifferently take इ or not; as रविष्यति or रोष्यति, नविष्यति or नोष्यति, &c. See rule 324, p. 279.

354. ALL roots in ऊ long require इ in the fecond future, as in the firft. भू 1.c. Be, become. *Common* Form. 1. भविष्यति, भविष्यतः, भविष्यन्ति; 2. भविष्यसि, भविष्यथः, भविष्यथ; 3. भविष्यामि, भविष्यावः, भविष्यामः. षू Bring forth, and धू Shake, as before feen, takes both forms. See rule 325, p. 280.

355. ALL roots in ऋ or ॠ require इ to be prefixed to the terminations of the fecond future, though thofe in fhort ऋ do not generally in the firft. कृ 8.c.r. Make, do. *Common* Form. 1. करिष्यति, करिष्यतः, करिष्यन्ति; 2. करिष्यसि, करिष्यथः, करिष्यथ, 3. करिष्यामि, करिष्यावः, करिष्यामः. *Proper* Form. 1. करिष्यते, करिष्येते, करिष्यन्ते; 2. करिष्यसे, करिष्येथे, करिष्यध्वे; 3 करिष्ये, करिष्यावहे, करिष्यामहे. See rules 326, 327, p. 280.

All

All other roots in ॠ short are inflected like कॄ; as हॄ 1.c.p. Seize, take, हरिष्यति or हरिष्यते, &c. धॄ 1.c.p. धरिष्यति or धरिष्यते, &c. वॄ 1.c.p. Shut, make close, and वॄ 9.c. Serve, वरिष्यति or वरिष्यते, &c. and occasionally in the *common* form, वरीष्यति, &c. See rule 327, p. 280. The final of a root being ॠ, may require the prefix इ to be long in the *proper* form; as दॄ Tear, दरीष्यति. See rule 327, p. 280.

356. ROOTS in ए and ऐ make आ, and do not take इ in the second future. धे 1.c. Drink, धास्यति; गै 1.c. Sing. गास्यति. See rule 328, p. 280.

357. ROOTS in ओ do not take इ in the second future. शो 4.c. Whet, शोष्यति. See rule 329, p. 280.

Roots ending in Consonants in the second Future.

358. ALL the rules and exceptions applicable to roots ending in consonants in the first future, are equally so in the second future. See p. 281, rule 330 to 347.

359. OF such roots terminating in consonants as do not take इ in the second future, पच् 1.c.p. may serve as an example. The final of a root being a palatal, is, for the most part, changed to a guttural, and thus च् to क्; and स् after क् becomes ष्. *Common* Form. 1. पक्ष्यति, पक्ष्यतः, पक्ष्यन्ति, &c. *Proper* Form. 1. पक्ष्यते, पक्ष्येते, पक्ष्यन्ते; &c. See rule 334, p. 281.

360. OF roots terminating in consonants which do take इ in the second future, याच् 1.c.p. Seek, may be given as an example: *Common* Form. 1. याचिष्यति, याचिष्यतः, याचिष्यन्ति; &c. *Proper* Form. 1. याचिष्यते, याचिष्येते, याचिष्यन्ते; &c.

361. ROOTS

361. ROOTS ending in स्, change that letter to त् before the स् of any termination of the four laſt tenſes; as वस् 1.c. Dwell, tarry, वत्स्यति, वत्स्यतः, &c.

362. हन् 2.P. Strike, takes इ in the ſecond future, though not in the firſt; as हनिष्यति, &c.

363. द being the initial of a root, is changed to ध्; as दह् 1.c. Burn, धक्ष्यति, &c. दुह् 2.c.P. Milk, धोक्ष्यति, &c.

364. THE following roots may optionally take इ before स् in the ſecond future, the conditional, and the *proper* form of the precative:— नृत् Dance, कृत् Cut, चृत् Injure, छृद् Sport, play, तृद् Diſhonour, offend; as नर्तिष्यति, कर्तिष्यति, &c. &c. or नर्त्स्यति, कर्त्स्यति, &c. &c.

365. THE roots वृत् 1.c.P. Turn, come to paſs, वृध् 1.c.P. Grow, proſper, शृध् 1.c.P. Make a diſagreeable noiſe, स्यन्द् 1.c.P. Leak, ooze out, and क्लृप् or कृप् 1.c.P. Form, imagine, take इ before स्य in the *proper* form; as वर्तिष्यते, वर्धिष्यते, शर्धिष्यते, &c. &c.

366. गम् Go, takes इ in the common form, but not when uſed in the *proper* of the ſecond future; as गमिष्यति, गंस्यते. He ſhall or will go.

Obs. It would be needleſs to multiply rules for conjugating this tenſe, as it is, comparatively, very eaſy, if due attention be paid to thoſe given for the inſertion or omiſſion of the prefix इ, and the permutation of letters.

Of the Precative Tenſe.

367. THE tenſe which it has been thought proper to call *precative*, from its uſe in praying for, and bleſſing, and which, in point of time, is

 indefinitely

indefinitely future, is formed by the application of the following terminations, which are the same as those given in the technical scheme, p. 127, except that the final स् in the first person plural, and second person singular of each form, is reduced to ः. There are no servile letters.

8. *The Precative.*

	Common Form.			*Proper* Form.		
	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1.	यात्	यास्तां	यासुः	सीष्ट	सीयास्तां	सीरन्
2.	याः	यास्तं	यास्त	सीष्ठाः	सीयास्थां	सीध्वं or ढ्वं
3.	यासं	यास्व	यास्म	सीय	सीवहि	सीमहि

368. IN conjugating a root in the *proper* form, such as require the prefix इ before स्, are pointed out by the rules given for forming the first future. See p. 278, r. 328 to 347. *Observe* that the prefix इ is inadmissible before य.

Roots ending in Vowels in the Precative.

369. THE final of a root being आ, is changed to ए before the terminations of the precative in the *common* form, but not in the *proper*; but if the initial be a double consonant, it makes also occasionally का; the root स्ना excepted, which is always changed to स्ने. Roots in आ do not take इ before स्. See rule 322, p. 278.

दा 3.c.r. Give.

8. *The Precative.*

Common Form. 1. देयात्, देयास्तां, देयासुः;—2. देयाः, देयास्तं, देयास्त;—3. देयासं, देयास्व, देयास्म, May he, &c. &c. give!

Proper

Proper Form. 1. दासिष्ट, दासीयास्तां, दासीरन्;—2. दासीष्ठाः, दासीयास्थां, दासीध्वं or ढ्वं;—3. दासीय, दासीवहि, दासीमहि.

In like manner गा, धा, पा, भा, मा, या, रा, ला, वा, हा, and स्था; also ख्या, घ्रा, ज्या, ज्ञा, द्रा, ध्मा, प्सा, प्रा, म्ना, श्रा, and स्ना. But these last, ख्या, &c. having a double consonant, may also not change their vowel; as स्ना Bathe, स्नेयात् or स्नायात् May he bathe. दरिद्रा makes दरिद्रयात् &c. and, according to some authors, या makes यायात्, &c.

370. THE final of a root of one syllable being इ or ई, makes ई long before the terminations of the precative in the *common* form, (except when preceded by a preposition), and is changed to ए in the *proper* form.

Examples.

जि [1.c.] Conquer. 1. जीयात्, जीयास्तां, जीयासुः; &c.
स्मि [1.p.] Smile. 1. स्मेषीष्ट, स्मेषीयास्तां, स्मेषीरन्, &c.
नी [1.c.p.] Conduct. *Common* Form. 1. नीयात्, नीयास्तां, नीयासुः; &c.
Proper Form. 1. नेषीष्ट, नेषीयास्तां, नेषीरन्; &c.

The following require the prefix इ in the *proper* form, by rule 323, p. 279.

श्रि [1.c.p.] Serve, attend. *Common* Form. 1. श्रीयात्, श्रीयास्तां, श्रीयासुः; &c. *Proper* Form. 1. श्रयिषीष्ट, श्रयिषीयास्तां. श्रयिषीरन्; &c.
डी [2.p.] Fly. *Proper* Form. 1. डयिषीष्ट, डयिषीयास्तां, डयिषीरन्; &c.
शी [2.p.] Sleep, repose. *Proper* Form. 1. शयिषीष्ट, शयिषीयास्तां, शयिषीरन्; &c. So दीधी [2.p.] Shine, and वेवी [2.p.] Shine.
दी [4.p.] Decay, (दी is changed to दा). *Proper* Form. दासीष्ट, &c.

371. THE

371. THE final of a root of one fyllable being उ or ऊ, becomes ऊ long before the terminations of the precative in the *common* form, and ओ in the *proper*.

372. SUCH roots in उ fhort as are conjugated in the *proper* form of this tenfe, do not admit of the prefix इ; but all roots in ऊ long require it. See r. 324, 325. p. 279.

Examples.

श्रु 1.c. Run out, leak, and श्रु 5.c. Hear. 1. श्रूयात्, श्रूयास्तां. श्रूयासुः.
यु 2.c. Mix. 1. यूयात्, यूयास्तां, यूयासुः; &c,
रु 2.c. Make a noife. 1. रूयात्, रूयास्तां, रूयासुः, &c.
सु 5.c. (for षु) Bring forth, produce. 1. सूयात्, सूयास्तां, सूयासु; &c.
स्तु 2.c.p. (for ष्टु) Praife. *Common* Form. स्तूयात्, &c. *Proper* Form. स्तोषीष्ट, &c.
पू 9.c.p. Purify. *Common* Form. 1. पूयात्, &c. *Proper* Form. पविषीष्ट, &c.
भू 1.c. Be, become. 1. भूयात्, भूयास्तां, भूयासुः; 2. भूयाः, भूयास्तं, भूयास्त; 3. भूयासं, भूयास्व, भूयास्म.

The following roots take इ or not before the terminations of the *proper* form of the precative.

सू 2.4.p. (for षू) Bring forth, produce. *Proper* Form. सविषीष्ट, &c. or सोषीष्ट, &c.
धू 5.c.p. Shake, agitate. *Common* Form. 1. धूयात्, &c. *Proper* Form. धविषीष्ट, &c. or धोषीष्ट, &c.

373. THE root ब्रू 2.c.p. Speak, is defective in the precative, and is fupplied by the *common* form of वच् of the fame meaning; as 1. उच्यात्, उच्यास्तां, उच्यासुः, &c. See under roots ending in confonants in the precative, r. 381, p. 295.

374. ROOTS in ऋ short of one syllable, preceded by a double consonant, such as ध्वृ 1.c. Describe, kill, bend, ह्वृ 1.c. Choose, accept, स्तृ 1.c.p. Spread, स्मृ 1.c. Remember, स्वृ 1.c. Sound, and ह्वृ 1.c. Bend; with ऋ Go, change their finals to अर् in the *common* form of the precative; but स्तृ, the only one of this class that may be used in the *proper* form, there has two forms.

स्तृ 5.c.p. Spread. *Common* Form. स्तर्य्यात्, &c. *Proper* Form, स्तरिषीष्ट, &c. or स्तृषीष्ट, &c.

ध्वृ 1.c. Describe, kill, bend. 1. ध्वर्य्यात्, ध्वर्य्यास्तां, ध्वर्य्यासुः, &c. So for the rest.

375. ROOTS in ऋ short, the initial being a single consonant, like कृ 8.c.p. substitute रि in the *common* form of the precative. If the root require इ in the *proper* form, ऋ becomes अर्, but not else.

कृ 8.c.p. Make, do. *Common* Form. 1. क्रियात्, क्रियास्तां, क्रियासुः; 2. क्रियाः, क्रियास्तं, क्रियास्त; 3. क्रियासं, क्रियास्व, क्रियास्म; *Proper* Form (does not require इ). 1. कृषीष्ट; कृषीयास्तां; कृषीरन्; 2. कृषीष्ठाः, कृषीयास्थां, कृषीध्वं or ढ्वं; 3. कृषीय, कृषीवहि, कृषीमहि.

वृ 1.c.p. Shut, close, cover. *Common* Form. 1. व्रियात्, व्रियास्तां; व्रियासुः; &c. *Proper* Form, (may take इ or not). 1. वरिषीष्ट, &c. वृषीष्ट, &c.

वृ 9.c.p. Serve, worship. *Proper* Form (may take इ or not). 1. वरिषीष्ट, &c. or वृषीष्ट, &c.

जागृ 2.c. Awake. 1. जागियात्, जागियास्तां, जागियासुः; &c. So all others in ऋ.

376. ROOTS in ॠ long, like तॄ, fubftitute ईर् in the *common* and *proper* forms of the precative. Such as are inflected in the *proper* form, and take इ, change the radical vowel to अर्. The prefix इ may be made long.

तॄ 1.c. Crofs, pafs over, traverfe. 1. तीर्य्यात्, तीर्य्यास्तां, तीर्य्यासुः, &c.
कॄ 9.c.p. Hurt, kill. *Common* Form. 1. कीर्य्यात्, &c. *Proper* Form. (takes इ or not). 1. करिषीष्ट, &c. करीषीष्ट, &c. or कीर्षीष्ट, &c.
स्तॄ 9.c.p. Spread. *Common* Form. 1. स्तीर्य्यात्, &c. *Proper* Form. स्तरिषीष्ट, or स्तरीषीष्ट, &c.

377. ROOTS in ए and ऐ, fuch as धे and गै, change their vowels to आ, and are afterwards governed by the fame rules as roots in आ in the precative. The fubftitute आ is fometimes changed to ए in the *common* form.

धे 1.c. Drink. 1. धेयात्, धेयास्तां, धेयासुः; &c.
गै 1.c. Sing. 1. गेयात्, गेयास्तां, गेयासुः; &c.
ग्लै 1.c. Be fad. 1. ग्लायात्, ग्लायास्तां, ग्लायासुः; &c. Or—1. ग्लेयात्, &c.

378. THE following roots in ए fubftitute a vowel for a femivowel in the *common* form of the precative:

वे 1.c.p. Weave, few. *Common* Form. 1. ऊयात्, ऊयास्तां, ऊयासुः; &c. *Proper* Form. 1. वासीष्ट, वासीयास्तां, वासीरन्; &c.
व्ये 1.c. Cover, conceal. 1. वीयात्, वीयास्तां, वीयासुः; &c.
ह्वे 1.c. Call names, threaten, dare. 1. हूयात्, हूयास्तां, हूयासुः; &c.

379. ROOTS in ओ fuffer no change in the precative; as शो 4.c. Whet. 1. शोयात्, शोयास्तां, सोयासुः; &c. See r. 329, p. 280.

Roots

Roots ending in Confonants in the Precative.

380. A ROOT ending in a confonant, whofe penultimate vowel is अ or आ, fuffers no change in its vowel before the terminations of the precative, and may be inflected like the two following examples:

पच् 1.c.r. Drefs food. *Common* Form. 1. पच्यात्, पच्यास्तां, पच्यासुः; &c.
Proper Form (without इ). 1. पक्षीष्ट, पक्षीयास्तां, पक्षीरन्; &c.
याच् 1.c.r. Seek. *Common* Form. 1. याच्यात्, याच्यास्तां, याच्यासुः; &c.
Proper Form (with इ). 1. याचिषीष्ट, याचिषीयास्तां, याचिषीरन्; &c.

381. THE following roots change their radical femi-vowels to their correfponding vowels, in the *common* form of the precative.

प्रच्छ् 6.c. Afk. 1. पृच्छ्यात, पृच्छ्यास्तां, पृच्छ्यासुः; &c.
यज् 1.c.r. Worfhip, make offerings. *Common* Form. 1. इज्यात्, इज्यास्तां, इज्यासुः; &c. *Proper* Form. यजीष्ट, यजीयास्तां, यजीरन्; &c.
वच् 2.c. Speak. 1. उच्यात्, उच्यास्तां, उच्यासुः; &c. See r. 373, p. 292.
वप् 1.c.r. Sow feed, weave. *Common* Form. 1. उप्यात्, &c. *Proper* Form (without इ). 1. वपीष्ट, &c.
वह् 1.c.r. Bear, carry, tranfport. *Common* Form. 1. उह्यात्, &c. *Proper* Form (without इ). 1. वहीष्ट, &c.
वस् 1.c. Stay, dwell. 1. उष्यात्, उष्यास्तां, उष्यासुः; &c.
वश् 1.c. Wifh, will. 1. उश्यात्, उश्यास्तां, उश्यासुः; &c.

382. ROOTS ending in a double confonant, the firft member of which is a nafal; as दंश् Bite, drop that nafal in the *common* form of the precative;

precative; but not in the *proper*. *Obs*. This rule does not extend to that clafs of roots in the popular lifts diftinguifhed by a fervile इ, which affume a nafal, and never drop it. See rule 180, p. 151, and rule 161, p. 130. The following, among others, may ferve as examples:

दंश् 1.c. Bite. 1. दश्यात्, दश्यास्तां, दश्यासुः; &c.

स्वंज् 1.p. (for ष्वंज्), Embrace. *Proper* Form (without इ). 1. स्वंजीष्ट, स्वंजीयास्तां, स्वंजीरन्; &c.

मन्थ् 9.c. Churn, ftir up. 1. मथ्यात्, मथ्यास्तां, मथ्यासुः; &c.

983. THE penultimate vowel being any other than अ or आ, fuffers no change in the *common* or *proper* form of the precative, unlefs the root require the prefix इ in the *proper* form, when it fuffers the ufual converfion of इ and ई to ए, उ and ऊ to ओ, and ऋ and ॠ to अर्.

Examples.

छिद् 7.c.p. Divide, fplit. *Common* Form. 1. छिद्यात्, छिद्यास्तां, छिद्यासुः. *Proper* Form (does not require इ). 1. छित्सीष्ट, छित्सीयास्तां, छित्सीरन्; &c.

सृज् 6.c. Create, make, let go. 1. सृज्यात्, सृज्यास्तां, सृज्यासुः; &c.

कृष् 6.c.p. Draw, drag, plough. *Common* Form. 1. कृष्यात्, कृष्यास्तां, कृष्यासुः; &c. *Proper* Form (does not take इ). 1. कृक्षीष्ट, कृक्षीयास्तां, कृक्षीरन्; &c.

तिज् 1.p. Sharpen. *Proper* Form (takes इ). 1. तेजिषीष्ट, तेजिषीयास्तां, तेजिषीरन्; &c.

984. THE root हन् Strike, fmite, kill, is conjugated by fubftitute in the precative. *Common* Form. 1. वध्यात्, वध्यास्तां, वध्यासुः; &c. *Proper* Form (with इ). 1. वधिषीष्ट, वधिषीयास्तां, वधिषीरन्; &c.

Of

Of the conditional Mood.

385. THE conditional mood has ſometimes a paſt, and ſometimes a future ſignification, and, as before obſerved, (p. 125. r. 9), is ſeldom uſed ſingly, being uſually accompanied by another verb in the ſame tenſe, and in conſtruction with ſome particle denoting contingency, ıucn as यदि If, चेन् If, and यदा When; but which are ſometimes omitted. यदि शिला कोमलाऽभविष्यन् तदा शृगालैरेवाभक्षिष्यन. If a ſtone were ſoft, it would then be certainly eaten by the jackals.

386. THE terminations ſuited to the conditional are the ſame as thoſe given in the technical ſcheme, p. 127, which are here repeated with the final न्, as uſual, reduced to :. In conjugating this tenſe, अ is required to be every where prefixed to the root, as obſerved p. 128, rule 157.

9. *Conditional Mood.*

	Common Form.			*Proper* Form.		
	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1.	स्यन्	स्यनां	स्यन्	स्यन	स्येनां	स्यन्त
2.	स्यः	स्यनं	स्यन	स्यथाः	स्येथां	स्यध्वं
3.	स्यं	स्याव	स्याम	स्ये	स्यावहि	स्यामहि

Obs. As every termination of the conditional opens with the ſame letters as thoſe of the ſecond future, namely स्य, ſo this tenſe is governed by the ſame rules, with reſpect to the permutation of the radical letters and the prefix इ. It will therefore be unneceſſary to repeat thoſe rules in this place; they will be found page 286, rules 349 to 366. The few examples which follow, will be ſufficient to ſhew how this tenſe is conjugated.

9. Conditional.

दा 3.C.P. Give.

Common Form. 1. अदास्यत्, अदास्यतां, अदास्यन्; 2. अदास्यः, अदास्यतं, अदास्यत; 3. अदास्यं, अदास्याव, अदास्याम.

Proper Form. 1. अदास्यत, अदास्येतां, अदास्यन्त; 2. अदास्यथाः, अदास्येथां, अदास्यध्वं; 3. अदास्ये, अदास्यावहि, अदास्यामहि.

So other roots in आ. See rule 351, page 286.

श्रि 1.C.P. Serve, attend.

This root requires इ.

Common Form. 1. अश्रयिष्यत्, अश्रयिष्यतां, अश्रयिष्यन्, &c.

Proper Form. 1. अश्रयिष्यत, अश्रयिष्येतां, अश्रयिष्यन्त, &c.

भू 1.C. Be, become.

Common Form. 1. अभविष्यत्, अभविष्यतां, अभविष्यन्; 2. अभविष्यः, अभविष्यतं, अभविष्यत; 3. अभविष्यं, अभविष्याव, अभविष्याम.

कृ 8.C.P. Make, do.

Common Form. 1. अकरिष्यत्, अकरिष्यतां, अकरिष्यन्, &c.

Proper Form. 1. अकरिष्यत, अकरिष्येतां, अकरिष्यन्त; &c.

अद् 2.C. Eat.

Common Form. 1. आत्स्यत्, आत्स्यतां, आत्स्यन्; &c.

पच् 1.C.P. Drefs food, cook.

Common Form. 1. अपक्ष्यत्, अपक्ष्यतां, अपक्ष्यन्; &c.

Proper Form. 1. अपक्ष्यत, अपक्ष्येतां, अपक्ष्यन्त, &c.

It will be needlefs to multiply examples. See all the rules for conjugating the firft and fecond futures.

Of

Of the third Preterit Tenſe.

387. THE third preterit, defined to be the preterit of to-day, is uſed to denote, that the act has been recently, or indefinitely, paſſed; and in *Sanſkrita* is called अद्यतनी. By rule 157, page 128, the vowel अ is required to be prefixed to the root in conjugating this tenſe. The terminations to be uſed in the third, are eſſentially the ſame as thoſe ſuited to the firſt preterit, as given page 156, ſubject, however, to ſeveral, ſeemingly capricious, modifications, by means of certain letters occaſionally to be prefixed to them, the chief of which is the conſonant स्, as will be preſently explained. All the rules given for the introduction of the vowel इ after certain verbs in pages 278 to 285, are generally applicable to this tenſe.

388. FOR the ſake of reference, the ſeveral modes of conjugating verbal roots in each of the active forms of the third preterit, are here exhibited in a table numerically arranged according to the prefix required.

Common Form.

		Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Mode I. The moſt ſimple, but leaſt uſed, the ſame as for the firſt preterit.	1.	त्	तां	अन् or उः
	2.	ः	तं	त
	3.	अं	व	म
Mode II. The prefix अ before *Mode* I. *Obs.* अ is dropped before अन् and अं, and made आ before व and म.	1.	अत्	अतां	अन्
	2.	अः	अतं	अत
	3.	अं	आव	आम

Common

Common Form *continued.*

Mode III. The ſame as *Mode* II, with a modified repetition of the root to be explained.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1.	अन्	अतां	अन्
2.	अः	अतं	अत
3	अं	आव	आम

Mode IV. The letter स्, convertible to ष्, prefixed to *Mode* II.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1.	सत्	सतां	सुः for सन्
2.	सः	सत	सत
3.	सं	साव	साम

Mode V. सी prefixed to त् and : of *Mode* I, and स् only to every other perſon of that *Mode*. *Obs.* The स् of स्तां, स्तं, and स्त, is ſubject to eliſion after a ſhort vowel, any conſonant but a naſal, a ſemivowel, or ह्.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1.	सीत्	स्तां	सुः for सन्
2.	सीः	स्तं	स्त
3.	सं	स्व	स्म

Mode VI. The prefix इ before *Mode* V, the स् of सीत् and सीः being dropped, and the ſhort इ loſt in the long.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1.	ईत्	इष्टां	इषुः
2.	ईः	इष्टं	इष्ट
3.	इषं	इष्व	इष्म

Mode VII. Another स् put before *Mode* VI.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1.	सीत्	सिष्टां	सिषुः
2.	सीः	सिष्टं	सिष्ट
3.	सिषं	सिष्व	सिष्म

Proper

Proper Form.

Mode VIII. The ſame terminations as for the firſt preterit, *proper* form, with स prefixed to a dental, and स् to every other letter.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1.	सत	सातां	सन्त
2.	सथाः	साथां	सध्वं
3.	सि	स्वहि	स्महि

Mode IX. The vowel अ prefixed and adjuſted according to rule 163 and 166, p. 131, q. v.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1.	अत	एतां	अन्त or अत
2.	अथाः	एथां	अध्व
3.	ए	आवहि	आमहि

Mode X. स् prefixed to each perſon except ध्वं. *Obs.* The स् of स्त and स्थाः is dropped after a ſhort vowel or any conſonant but a naſal, a ſemi-vowel, or ह.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1.	स्त	सातां	सत
2.	स्थाः	साथां	ध्वं
3.	सि	स्वहि	स्महि

Mode XI. The prefix इ put before *Mode* X.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1.	इष्ट	इषातां	इषत
2.	इष्ठाः	इषाथां	इध्वं or ढ्वं
3.	इषि	इष्वहि	इष्महि

389. THE letter स्, being the initial of a termination immediately followed by any other conſonant than a naſal, a ſemi-vowel, or ह, and preceded by a ſhort vowel, or any conſonant but a naſal, a ſemi-vowel, or ह, muſt be dropped. This rule applies particularly to every termination beginning

beginning with स्न and स्थ in *Modes* V, and X, which are reduced to न and थ.

390. IN those *Modes* which prefix स्, सुः is substituted for सन्.

391. ROOTS in आ substitute उः for अन् in the third preterit, and drop आ.

392. अन्त becomes अन् unless preceded by अ. *Obs.* This applies particularly to *Modes* VIII. and IX.

Of Roots ending in Vowels in the third Preterit.

393. OF roots in आ in the third preterit, दा 1.c.p. Give, धा 1.c.p. Hold, keep, मा 2.c. Measure, found, पा 1.c. Drink, (but not पा 2.c. Preserve) ष्ठा 1.c. Stand, are conjugated according to *Mode* I. in the *common* form, dropping आ before उः in the third person plural, by the above rule 391. धा 1.c.p. and दा 1.c.p. which, by the small ' are indicated to be occasionally of the *proper* form also, change आ to इ, making दि and धि, after which they are inflected with the terminations in *Mode* X. q. v.

दा 1.c.p. Give.

Common Form. 1. अदात्, अदातां, अदुः; 2. अदाः, अदातं, अदात; 3. अदां, अदाव, अदाम. He gave, they two gave, they gave; &c. &c.

Proper Form. 1. अदित*, अदिषातां, अदिषत; 2. अदिथाः*, अदिषाथां, अदिध्वं or अदिढ्वं; 3. अदिषि, अदिष्वहि, अदिष्महि. * See rule 389.

So

So धा; and so मा, पा, ष्ठा, as above, in the *common* form. घ्रा 1.c. Smell, is also conjugated in *Mode* I. making अघ्रात्, &c. but it may occasionally follow *Mode* VII, according to the following rule:

394. ALL roots in आ, except दा 1.c.p. Give, धा 1.c.p. Hold, keep, मा 2.c. Measure, sound, पा 1.c. Drink, and ष्ठा 1.c. Stand, as in rule 393, are, in the *common* form, conjugated after *Mode* VII. q. v.

या 2.c. Go.

Common Form. 1. अयासीत्, अयासिष्टां, अयासिषुः; 2. अयासीः, अयासिष्टं, अयासिष्ट; 3. अयासिषं, अयासिष्व, अयासिष्म. See *Mode* VII.

After this example are conjugated, among others, the following roots in आ;—घ्रा 1.c. Smell, ज्या 9.c. Wax old, decay, ज्ञा 9.c. Know, ध्मा 1.c. Blow (a trumpet, or the fire), प्सा 2.c. Eat, प्रा 2.c. Fill, पा 2.c. Preserve, protect, भा 2.c. Shine, म्ना 2.c. Study, learn by heart, स्ना 2.c. Bathe, हा 3.c. Quit, leave, &c.

395. ख्या 2.c. Tell, relate, recount, celebrate, in the *common* form is conjugated in *Mode* II, and in the *proper* (if ever so used, as according to some it may,) in *Mode* IX, in both forms dropping the radical आ.

Example.

ख्या 2.c.p. Tell, relate, recount.

Common Form. 1. अख्यत्, अख्यतां, अख्यन्; &c.
Proper Form. 1. अख्यत, अख्येतां, अख्यन्त; &c. See *Modes* II. and IX.

There are only four verbs in आ (except as above दा and धा,) which may be conjugated in the *proper* form, and those are, गा 1.p. Go, and

मा

मा 3.P. Sound, मा 2.P. Meafure, and हा 3.P. Go, which follow *Mode* IX, like दा and मा, but do not, like them, change the radical आ to ई.

मा 3.P. मा 2.P. Meafure, found.

Proper Form. 1. अमास्त, अमासातां, अमासत; 2. अमास्थाः अमासाथां, अमाध्वं; 3. अमासि, अमास्वहि, अमास्महि.

396. दरिद्रा Be poor, in the *common* form, makes अदरिद्रासीत्, अदरिद्रासिष्टां, &c. according to *Mode* VII.; or, dropping its own final, अदरिद्रीत्, अदरिद्रिष्टां, &c. according to *Mode* VI. In the *proper* form this root makes अदरिद्रिष्ट, अदरिद्रिषातां, &c. according to *Mode* XI.

397. ROOTS in इ or ई in the third preterit, for the moft part change thofe letters to ऐ in the *common* form of the third preterit, and to ए in the proper.

398. SUCH roots in इ or ई as do not require the prefix इ according to rule 323, p. 279, are conjugated according to *Mode* V, in the *common* form, and to *Mode* X, in the *proper*. Examples.

नी 1.C.P. (for णी) Conduct, lead.

Common Form. अनैषीत्, अनैष्टां, अनैषुः; 2. अनैषीः, अनैष्टं, अनैष्ट; 3. अनैषं, अनैष्व, अनैष्म.

Proper Form. 1. अनेष्ट, अनेषातां, अनेषत; 2. अनेष्ठाः, अनेषाथां, अनेध्वं or ढ्वं; 3. अनेषि, अनेष्वहि, अनेष्महि.

So (according to their refpective forms)—जि 1.C. Conquer, क्षि 1.6.9.C. Wafte, decay, चि 5.C.P. Gather, pick, ज्रि 1.C. Conquer, &c. क्री 9.C.P. Buy,

क्षी

क्षी 9.c.p. Injure, प्री 9.p.4.c.p. Satisfy, content, pleafe, gratify, ह्री 3.c. Be afhamed, &c.

399. श्वि 1.c. Increafe, is conjugated in three ways in the third preterit, *viz.*

After *Mode* II, dropping the radical इ:

Common Form. 1. अश्वत्, अश्वतां, अश्वन्; &c.

After *Mode* VI, *converting* the radical इ, *i. e.* changing it to ए, which before the vowel of the termination becomes अय् by the rules of orthography.

Common Form. 1. अश्वयीत्, अश्वयिष्टां, अश्वयिषुः; &c.

After *Mode* III, and a reduplication of the radical, the vowel of which is changed to इय्.

Common Form. 1. अशिश्वियत्, अशिश्वियतां, अशिश्वियन्; 2. अशिश्वियः, अशिश्वियतं, अशिश्वियत; 3. अशिश्वियं, अशिश्वियाव, अशिश्वियाम.

400. THE roots शी 2.P. Sleep, and डी 4.P. Fly, requiring the prefix इ, are conjugated according to *Mode* XI.

Proper Form. 1. अशयिष्ट, अशयिषातां, अशयिषत; 2. अशयिष्ठाः, अशयिषाथां, अशयिढ्वं or ध्वं: 3. अशयिषि, अशयिष्वहि, अशयिष्महि.

So डी Fly. अडयिष्ट, अडयिषातां, अडयिषत; &c.

401. श्रि 1.c. Serve, attend, is conjugated according to *Mode* III, with a reduplication of the root in the *common* form.

 Example.

Example.

Common Form. 1. अशिश्रियन्, अशिश्रियतां, अशिश्रियन्; &c.

402. THE following roots in इ and ई are anomalous, changing those letters to आ in the third preterit, after which they are conjugated according to *Mode* VI, in the *common* form, and *Mode* IX, in the *proper*, like roots in आ.

मी 9.c.p. Kill.

Common Form. 1. अमासीत्, अमासिष्टां, अमासिषुः; 2. अमासीः, अमासिष्टं, अमासिष्ट; 3. अमासिषं, अमासिष्व, अमासिष्म.
Proper Form. 1. अमास्त, अमासातां, अमासत; 2. अमास्थाः, अमासाथां, अमाध्वं; 3. अमासि, अमास्वहि, अमास्महि.

मि 5.c.p. Scatter, throw about.

Common Form. अमासीत्, अमासिष्टां, अमासिषुः; &c.
Proper Form. 1. अमास्त, अमासातां, अमासत; &c.

दी 4.p. Waste, decay.

Proper Form. 1. अदास्त; अदासातां, अदासत; &c.

403. दीधी 2.p. Shine, is conjugated according to *Mode* X, dropping its final, making—1. अदीधिष्ट, अदीधिषातां, अदीधिषत; &c. So वेवी 2.p. Shine.

404. इ 2.c. Go, move, becomes गा in the third preterit, and is then conjugated in *Mode* I, like दा Give, making—1. अगात्, अगातां, अगुः; &c.

404. WHEN

405. WHEN इ Go, is conjugated with the prepofition अधि Over, and which then means, *go over, ftudy, get by heart*, it is conjugated two ways in the third preterit, *proper* form. In the firft, the radical इ, with the ufual prefix अ, becomes ऐ, after which the terminations of *Mode* X are added, thus making with अधि—1. अध्यैष्ट, अध्यैषातां, अध्यैषत; &c. In the fecond way the radical इ is changed to गी, and with the prefix अ and अधि is conjugated with the terminations of *Mode* X, as follows:—1. अध्यगीष्ट, अध्यगीषातां, अध्यगीषत; &c.

406. ROOTS in उ fhort, in the third preterit, for the moft part, change that letter to औ in the *common* form, which before a vowel becomes आव्; and in the *proper* form to ओ, which becomes अव् before a vowel. If the root do not require the prefix इ, *Mode* IV is generally ufed in the *common* form, and *Mode* IX in the *proper*; but if it require इ, *Modes* VI and XI are ufed.

407. OF roots in उ, the following, all of the *common* form, requiring इ, are conjugated with *Mode* VI; as

यु 2.c. Mix. 1. अयावीत्, अयाविष्टां, अयाविषुः; &c.
क्ष्णु 2.c. Sharpen, whet. 1. अक्ष्णावीत्, अक्ष्णाविष्टां, अक्ष्णाविषुः; &c.
स्नु 2.c. (for ष्णु) Ooze, leak. 1. अस्नावीत्, अस्नाविष्टां, अस्नाविषुः; &c.
क्षु 2.c. Sneeze. 1. अक्षावीत्, अक्षाविष्टां, अक्षाविषुः; &c.

408. THE following roots in उ are conjugated either with or without इ, and follow *Mode* VI, or V, in the *common* form.

तु 2.c. Injure. 1. अतावीत् or अतौषीत्, अताविष्टां or अतौष्टां, अताविषुः or अतौषुः; &c.

रु [2.c.] Make a noise. 1. अरावीन् or अरौषीन्, अराविष्टां or अरौष्टां, अराविषुः or अरौषुः; &c.

नु [2.c.] (for णु) Praise. 1. अनावीन् or अनौषीन्, अनाविष्टां or अनौष्टां, अनाविषुः or अनौषुः; &c.

दु [5.c.] Pain. 1. अदावीन् or अदौषीन्, अदाविष्टां or अदौष्टां, अदाविषुः or अदौषु; &c.

409. THE roots धु, षु, and ष्टु take इ in the *common* form of the third preterit; but not in the *proper* form. They follow *Modes* VI. and X.

धु [5.c.p.] Shake, tremble.

Common Form. 1. अधावीत्, अधाविष्टां, अधाविषुः; &c.
Proper Form. 1. अधोष्ट, अधोषातां, अधोषत; &c.

सु [5.c.p.] (for षु) Move, go, bring forth.

Common Form. 1. असावीत्, असाविष्टां, असाविषुः; &c.
Proper Form. 1. असोष्ट, असोषातां, असोषत; &c.

Obs. This root, according to some, may also follow *Mode* XI, in the *proper* form, making—1. असविष्ट, असविषातां, असविषत; &c.

स्तु [2.c.p.] (for ष्टु) Praise.

Common Form. 1. अस्तावीत्, अस्ताविष्टां, अस्ताविषुः; &c.
Proper Form. 1. अस्तोष्ट, अस्तोषातां, अस्तोषत; &c.

410. THE roots द्रु and स्नु require to be doubled, and are then conjugated according to *Mode* III.

द्रु

द्रु ^1.c. Run, move.

Common Form. 1. अदुद्रुवत्, अदुद्रुवतां, अदुद्रुवन्; 2. अदुद्रुवः, अदुद्रुवतं, अदुद्रुवत; 3. अदुद्रुवं, अदुद्रुवाव, अदुद्रुवाम.

So स्नु ^1.c. Run, move. असुस्नुवत्, &c. &c.

411. ऊर्णु ^2.c. Cover, veil, makes और्णवीत्, &c. &c. according to *Mode* VI.

Other roots in उ, not requiring इ before the terminations of the third preterit, are conjugated according to *Mode* V, in the *common* form, and *Mode* X, in the *proper*.

श्रु ^5.c. Hear, leak.

Common Form. 1 अश्रौषीत्, अश्रौष्टां, अश्रौषुः; &c.

Obs. According to ſome, this root may occaſionally be conjugated after *Mode* III, and ſo make—अशुश्रुवत्, &c.; but this does not ſeem to be the practice.

412. MOST roots in ऊ long make औ before a conſonant, and आव् before a vowel, in the third preterit, *common* form, and ओ and अव् in the *proper* form. But भू ^1.c. Be, become, ſuffers no alteration in its vowel; and नू ^6.c. (for णू) Praiſe, धू ^6.c. Shake, agitate, गू ^6.c. Void excrement, ध्रू ^6.c. Be ſteady, remain fixed, and कू ^6.r. Make a certain noiſe, (all of the claſs, called कुटादि,) change their finals to उव्, and are conjugated according to *Mode* VI.

413. ALL roots in ऊ long take the prefix इ in the third preterit, except भू: but धू ^5.c.r. Agitate, ſhake, and षू Bring forth, produce, indifferently take इ or not. Thoſe roots which require इ follow *Mode* VI,

in

in the *common* form, and XI, in the *proper.* भू is conjugated according to *Mode* I. The following examples accord with these rules.

पू [9.C.P.] Purify. See *Modes* VI and XI.

Common Form. 1. अपावीत्, अपाविष्टां, अपाविषुः; &c.
Proper Form. 1. अपविष्ट, अपविषातां, अपविषत; &c.

धू [5.C.P.] Agitate, Shake. See *Modes* V, VI, IX, and X.

Common Form. 1. अधावीत् or अधौषीत, अधाविषातां or अधौष्टां, अधाविषुः or अधौषुः, &c.
Proper Form. 1. अधविन or अधोष्ट, अधविषातां or अधोषातां, अधविषत or अधोषत; &c.

In like manner षू Bring forth; as—असावीत् or असौषीत्, &c.

नू [6.C.] Praise (for णू).

Common Form. 1. अनुवीत्, अनुविष्टां, अनुविषु; &c,
So धू [6.C.], गू [6.C.], and धू [6.L.] as before, r. 412. See *Mode* VI.

कू [6.P.] Make a certain noise. See *Mode* XI.

Proper Form. 1. अकुविष्ट, अकुविषातां, अकुविषत; &c.

भू [1.C.] Be, become. See *Mode* I.

Common Form. 1. अभून्, अभूतां, अभूवन्, 2. अभूः, अभूतं, अभूत; 3. अभूवं, अभूव, अभूम.

414. ऋ or ॠ being the termination of a root of one ſyllable, is changed to आर् in the *common* form of the third preterit; but no alteration takes place in the *proper* form, unleſs before the prefix इ in *Mode* XI, when it is changed to अर्. It is alſo changed to अर् when *Mode* II, is uſed.

415. OF roots in ऋ ſhort, none take इ in the third preterit but वृ 1.c.p. and वृ .p. with जागृ 2.c.; except the preceding conſonant be double, when, in the *proper* form only, they may indifferently take इ or not. But स्वृ 1.c., may take इ in the *common* form. The root स्कृ never takes इ. वृ 1.c.p. and वृ 9.p. alſo occaſionally may not take इ in the *proper* form.

416. ALL roots in ॠ long require इ in the *common* form of the third preterit; but in the *proper* form इ, or not.

417. ROOTS in ॠ long with वृ 1.c.p. and वृ 9.p. may indifferently uſe इ ſhort or ई long before the terminations of the third preterit, *proper* form, *Mode* XI.

418. ॠ final, when the root is conjugated without इ in the *proper* form, according to rule 417, is changed to ईर्, and if preceded by a labial letter, to ऊर्.

419. स्तृ 1.c. Move, and ऋ 3.c. Move, may be conjugated in the *proper* form either according to *Mode* XI, or *Mode* X.

420. जॄ 1.c. Grow old, decay, may be conjugated in the *common* form either according to *Mode* VI, or *Mode* II.

Examples in ऋ and ॠ.

कृ 8.c.p. Make, do. See *Modes* V. and X.

Common Form. 1. अकार्षीत्, अकार्ष्टां, अकार्षुः; 2. अकार्षीः, अकार्ष्टं, अकार्ष्ट; 3. अकार्षं, अकार्ष्व, अकार्ष्म.

Proper

Proper Form. 1. अकृत, अकृषातां, अकृषत; 2. अकृथाः, अकृषाथां, अकृढ्वं or ढ्वं; 3. अकृषि, अकृष्वहि, अकृष्महि.

See rules 414 and 415.

After this example most other roots in ऋ may be inflected.

वृ 1.c.r. Cover, and वृ 9.r. Serve.

Obs. These roots requiring इ in the *common* form, and indifferently so in the *proper*, are conjugated upon the principles of rules 414 and 415; see also rule 417. They are conjugated after *Mode* VI, in the *common* form, and *Modes* XI or X in the *proper*.

Common Form. 1. अवारीत्, अवारिष्टां, अवारिषुः; 2. अवारीः, अवारिष्टं, अवारिष्ट; 3. अवारिषं, अवारिष्व, अवारिष्म.

Proper Form. 1. अवरिष्ट, अवरीष्ट or अवृत,—अवरिषातां, अवरीषातां or अवृषातां,—अवरिषत? अवरीषत or अवृषत; 2. अवरिष्ठाः, अवरीष्ठाः or अवृष्ठाः,—अवरिषाथां, अवरीषाथां or अवृषाथां,—अवरिध्वं or ढ्वं, अवरीध्वं or ढ्वं, or अवृढ्वं or ढ्वं; 3. अवरिषि, अवरीषि, or अवृषि,—अवरिष्वहि, अवरीष्वहि or अवृष्वहि,—अवरिष्महि, अवरीष्महि or अवृष्महि.

जागृ 2.c. Awake. See rule 415, and *Mode* VI.

Common Form. 1. अजागरीत्, अजागरिष्टां, अजागरिषुः; &c.

स्तृ 5.c.r. Spread. See rules 414 and 415, and *Modes* V, XI, and X.

Common Form. 1. अस्तारीत्, अस्तारिष्टां, &c. like अकारीत्; &c.

Proper Form. 1. अस्तरिष्ट or अस्तृत, अस्तरिषातां or अस्तृषातां; &c. &c.

स्वृ

स्वृ [1.c.] Sound. See *Modes* VI and V.

Common Form. 1. अस्वारीत् or अस्वार्षीत्, अस्वारिष्टां or अस्वार्ष्टां, अस्वारिषुः or अस्वार्षुः; &c. See preceding rules 414 and 415.

ऋ [1.c.] Move. See *Modes* II and V.

Common Form. 1. आरत् or आर्षीत्, आरतां or आर्ष्टां, आरन् or आर्षुः; &c. See rules 414, 415, and 419.

सृ [1.c.] Move. See *Modes* II and V.

Common Form. 1. असरत् or असार्षीत्, असरतां or असार्ष्टां, असरन् or असार्षुः; &c. See rules 414, 416, and 419.

कॄ [9.c.p.] Injure, and कॄ [6.c.] Scatter. See *Modes* VI, X, and XI.

Common Form. 1. अकारीत्, अकारिष्टां, अकारिषुः; &c.
Proper Form. 1. अकरिष्ट, &c. or अकरीष्ट, &c. or अकीर्ष्ट, अकीर्षातां, अकीर्षत; &c. See rules 414, 416, 417, and 418.

जॄ [1.c.] Waste, decay, grow old.

This root may be conjugated either according to *Mode* VI or *Mode* II, by rule 420.

Common Form. 1. अजारीत्, अजारिष्टां, अजारिषुः; &c.
Or, 1. अजीरत्, अजीरतां, अजीरन्; &c.

See rules 414, 416, 417, 418, and 420.

421. THE final of a root being ए, ऐ, or ओ, is, for the most part, changed to आ before the terminations of the third preterit.

422. MOST roots in ए, ऐ, and ओ, after changing their finals to

आ, according to foregoing rule, follow *Mode* VII in the *common* form, and *Mode* X in the *proper*, as in the following example. There are several anomalies which will afterwards be noticed.

वे 1.c.r. Sew. See *Modes* VII and X.

Common Form. 1. अवासीत्, अवासिष्टां, अवासिषुः; 2. अवासीः, अवासिष्टं, अवासिष्ट; 3. अवासिषं, अवासिष्व, अवासिष्म.

Proper Form. 1. अवास्त, अवासातां, अवासत; 2. अवास्थाः, अवासाथां, अवाध्वं; 3. अवासि, अवास्वहि, अवास्महि.

So most others in ए, ऐ, and ओ. But the following, धे, ह्वे, षो, छो, शो, and दो, are anomalous.

423. धे 1.c. Drink, is conjugated in three ways in the *common* form: According to *Mode* VII; as—अधासीत्, अधासिष्टां, &c. According to *Mode* I; as—अधात्, अधातां, &c. and according to *Mode* I, changing the radical ए to अ instead of आ; as—अधत्, अधतां, &c.

424. ह्वे Dare, brave, revile, is conjugated according to *Mode* I, changing ए to अ instead of आ; as—1. अह्वत्, अह्वतां, अह्वन्; &c.

425. षो 4.c. Destroy, छो 4.c. Cut off, and शो 4.c. Whet, grind, file, are conjugated either like वे, according to *Mode* VII, or else follow *Mode* I.

Example.

सो 4.c. (for षो) Destroy.

Common Form. 1. असासीत्, असासिष्टां, असासिषुः; &c.

Or, 1. असात्, असातां, असुः; &c.

426. दो 4.c. Cut, makes दा, and is then conjugated after *Mode* I; as—अदात्, अदातां, अदुः; &c.

Of

Of Roots terminating in Confonants in the third Preterit.

427. ALL the rules refpecting the infertion and omiffion of the prefix इ, given in rules 331 to 347, page 281, &c. are generally applicable to this tenfe alfo.

428. MOST roots ending in confonants, requiring the prefix इ, are conjugated after *Mode* VI in the *common*, and XI in the *proper* form of the third preterit; but a few follow *Mode* VII in the *common* form.

429. OF roots which are conjugated with the prefix इ, fuch as are compofed of the vowel अ between two confonants, the laft not being double, as पठ् 1.c. Read, do for the moft part change that vowel to आ, or not, in the *common* form of the third preterit; but not in the *proper*. But if a root in the popular lifts be defignated by a fervile ए, or end in ह्, म्, or य्, no change takes place; nor do the roots क्षण् and श्वस् alter their vowels. The अ of वद् 1.c. Say, tell, व्रज् 1.c. Go, and of any root ending in अर् or अल्, is conftantly changed to आ in the *common* form. Examples.

पठ् 1.c. Read.

Common Form. 1. अपाठीत् or अपठीत्, अपाठिष्टां or अपठिष्टां, अपाठिषुः or अपठिषुः; &c. See *Mode* VI.

So may any other root within the defcription of the firft part of this rule be conjugated.

भक्ष् 1.c.p. Eat. *Modes* VI and XI.

As this root ends in a double confonant, no change is required in the vowel by this rule.

Common Form. 1. अभक्षीत्, अभक्षिष्टां, अभक्षिषुः; &c.
Proper Form. 1. अभक्षिष्ट, अभक्षिषातां, अभक्षिषत; &c.

लग्

लग् 1.c. Attach, adhere. *Mode* VI.

This root is diſtinguiſhed in the liſts by a ſervile ए. See rule 429.

Common Form. 1. अलगीत्, अलगिष्टां, अलगिषुः; &c.

ग्रह 9.c. Take. *Mode* VI.

As this root ends in ह, it does not change its vowel. See rule 429.

Common Form. 1. अग्रहीत्, अग्रहिष्टां, अग्रहिषुः; &c.

भ्रम् 1.c. Go about, wander. *Mode* VI.

This root ending in म्, does not alter its vowel. See rule 429.

Common Form. 1. अभ्रमीत्, अभ्रमिष्टां, अभ्रमिषुः; &c.

व्यय् 1.c.P. Spend, decline. *Modes* VI and XI.

Ending in य्, this root does not alter its vowel. See rule 429.

Common Form. 1. अव्ययीत्, अव्ययिष्टां, अव्ययिषुः; &c.

Proper Form. 1 अव्ययिष्ट, अव्ययिषातां, अव्ययिषत; &c.

क्षण् 8.c. Hurt, wound.

This root is another exception to rule 429.

Common Form. 1. अक्षणीत्, अक्षणिष्टां, अक्षणिषुः; &c.

श्वस् 2.4.c. Breathe. *Mode* VI.

This root is alſo an exception in the above rule.

Common Form. अश्वसीत्, अश्वसिष्टां, अश्वसिषुः; &c.

वद् 1.c. Say, tell. *Mode* VI.

This root conſtantly changes its अ to आ by this rule in the *common* form.

Common Form. 1. अवादीत्, अवादिष्टां, अवादिषुः; &c.

व्रज्

व्रज् [1.c.] Go. *Mode* VI.

This root alfo uniformly changes its अ to आ in the *common* form of this tenfe.

Common Form. 1. अव्राजीत्, अव्राजिष्टां, अव्राजिषुः; &c.

चर् [1.c.] Go, move. *Mode* VI.

This root ending in अर्, by the above rule, always changes अ to आ in the *common* form of this tenfe.

Common Form. 1. अचारीत्, अचारिष्टां, अचारिषुः; &c.

फल् [1.c.] Produce fruit, profper. *Mode* VI.

This root ending in अल्, conftantly augments its vowel by the above rule in the *common* form.

Common Form 1. अफालीत्, अफालिष्टां, अफालिषुः; &c.

Obs. If any root, within the above rule, fhould require to be conjugated in the *proper* form of this tenfe, no change takes place in the radical vowel.

430. IF a root requiring the prefix इ end in a fingle confonant, its penultimate, being any fhort vowel but अ, is changed—if इ to ए, if उ to ओ, if ऋ to अर्, and if ऌ to अल्, both in the *proper* and *common* forms of the third preterit. But if the final be a double confonant, or the medial a long vowel, no change takes place; nor is the clafs of roots of the fixth conjugation, called from the firft कुटादि, and marked with a redundant ङि, fubject to this rule.

Examples.

विद् [2.c.] Know, underftand. *Mode* VI.

Common Form. 1. अवेदीत्, अवेदिष्टां, अवेदिषुः; &c.

चित्